

New president is named for Laurentian

The year and one half wait for a president for Laurentian University is over. Mr. W.B. Plumb, Chairman of the University's Board of Governors made the announcement today.

The naming of Dr. Edward J. Monahan concludes one of the most frantic political happenings in the ten-year life of the university. Former President Stanley G. Mullins was removed from his post July 1, 1970 and replaced by Vice President Roland J. Cloutier, after the former found himself in the position of being censured by the University's senate.

The senate, at the time embroiled in a jurisdiction battle with the Board, was president in the middle, suspended all academic activities of the university. Students that year had no exams because the academic stoppage occurred just one week before regularly scheduled exams.

Students supported the Senate and staged a week-long sit-in in the Great Hall foyer, one of the main entrances to the university.

The aftermath to that situation was a further stoppage in September of regularly scheduled classes, because the senate belittled the Board to be again usurping Senate's power - a main contention of the first stoppage.

Monahan's appointment comes a year after some 25 applications were accepted for the position. Monahan was one of three men approved by the Presidential Search Committee. He was accepted by both the Board and Senate on the second time that his name was placed before the two bodies. He accepted the position just recently.

Monahan, who is at present administrative assistant to Queen's University President John Deutsch, will assume the duties of President on July 1, 1972, the day that Acting President Cloutier's second interim term expires.

Nixon states his Liberal's policies

By Bill Scandlon.

Robert Nixon, leader of the Provincial Liberal party, who is "always very impressed" when coming to Laurentian, spoke in the Fraser auditorium to a fairly large crowd after having a lukewarm hot beef sandwich in the "place there".

He opened his talk by giving his explanation of the responsibilities of the provincial legislature and the difference between the three levels of government. He then warned his audience of the dangers of pressure groups, saying that such groups advocate only one point of view, which applies mainly to themselves, and maintained that these groups attempted to convince others that their opinions were in the best interests of the many. He said modern governments were endangered by such groups as labour unions, business organizations, etc. He also expressed his concern for the quality of democracy.

Upon topics of concern mainly to students, he said that he felt the policy of free tuition was too simple, but, he felt that the only requirement for a student's continuation of his education should be academic achievement and his desire to continue.

He also stated he was not attracted to the Conservatives new student aid program (CORSAP) or the present student aid program (POSAP), claiming the education policies suffered from administrative "ills".

He also felt that Laurentian had lost its role as a bilingual university, blaming this on "hodge-podge" and wrongly used funds.

The student employment problems were due to the fact of the large numbers of students dumped on the employment market at one time. As a solution to the problem he said that distributing students on the employment market over the whole year would help to remedy the situation.

Mr. Nixon also stated that he wished that the province take over 80% of educational costs from local administrations. He also expressed the feeling of the uselessness of premiums in paying medical insurance.

He said that the NDP was a divided party after showing the booklet "Blueprints for Government" (Liberal policy booklet) and stating that nobody agreed with the entire contents of the booklet.

The audience seemed a bit hostile to Mr. Nixon, and he did get rather emotional at times during the question period.

Still time to get on voters list

Students who are eligible to vote, but who have been left off the voter list, have until October 18 to have their names placed on the voters lists. If your name is not on the voters list you must report in person to the electoral office in your riding to be added to the list.

The offices in the three local ridings are open at different times (see below). If you are not sure which riding you vote in contact the electoral office for the riding that you think you should vote in. Residence students vote in Sudbury East.

The addresses of the electoral offices and the times they are open are as follows:

Sudbury East:
276 Birch St., Garson (693-3333)
Open - October 12, 13 - 10 am. - 12 noon, 4 pm. - 8 pm.
- October 18, 12 noon - 7 pm.

Sudbury:
102 Durham St., Sudbury (673-7096)
Open - October 12, 13, 9 am. - 8 pm.
- October 14, 9 am. - 5 pm.
- October 15, 16, 18, 9 am. - 8 pm.

Nickel Belt:
128 Errington, Chelmsford (855-3400)
Open - October 12, 13, 14, 15, 9 am. - 5 pm.
- October 16, 9 am. - 12 noon
- October 18, 9 am. - 5 pm.

lambda

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laurentian university sudbury ontario

Read this!

All students who have had a student award in the past are required to file a "Schedule 2" form if they do not wish to start repayment of their loans. This form entitles the student to retain his interest free status, and are available from the student's bank.

Highest ever

Pollution hits reading of 69

By Lyn Downer.

The Air Management Branch of the Provincial Government was forced to apply mouth to mouth resuscitation to the city of Sudbury on Tuesday, October 5, 1971. The reason being that Sudbury set a Canadian national record on the aforementioned date.

Yes, lovers of fresh air, Sudbury recorded a pollution index reading of the previous unheard of high of 69!! It should be pointed out that a reading of 32 is set for the augmentation of voluntary action by the local industry.

Perhaps you are wondering just what a reading of 69 means. Well, it can imply that breathing is ill-advised. One good thing, perhaps it will curtail the deep breathing of those making obscene phone calls.

The Air Pollution Abatement office noted that at 7 a.m. the previous morning the index stood at 5, however throughout the day the index rose to a high of 60 at midnight and then to 69 at 7 a.m. on Tuesday morning.

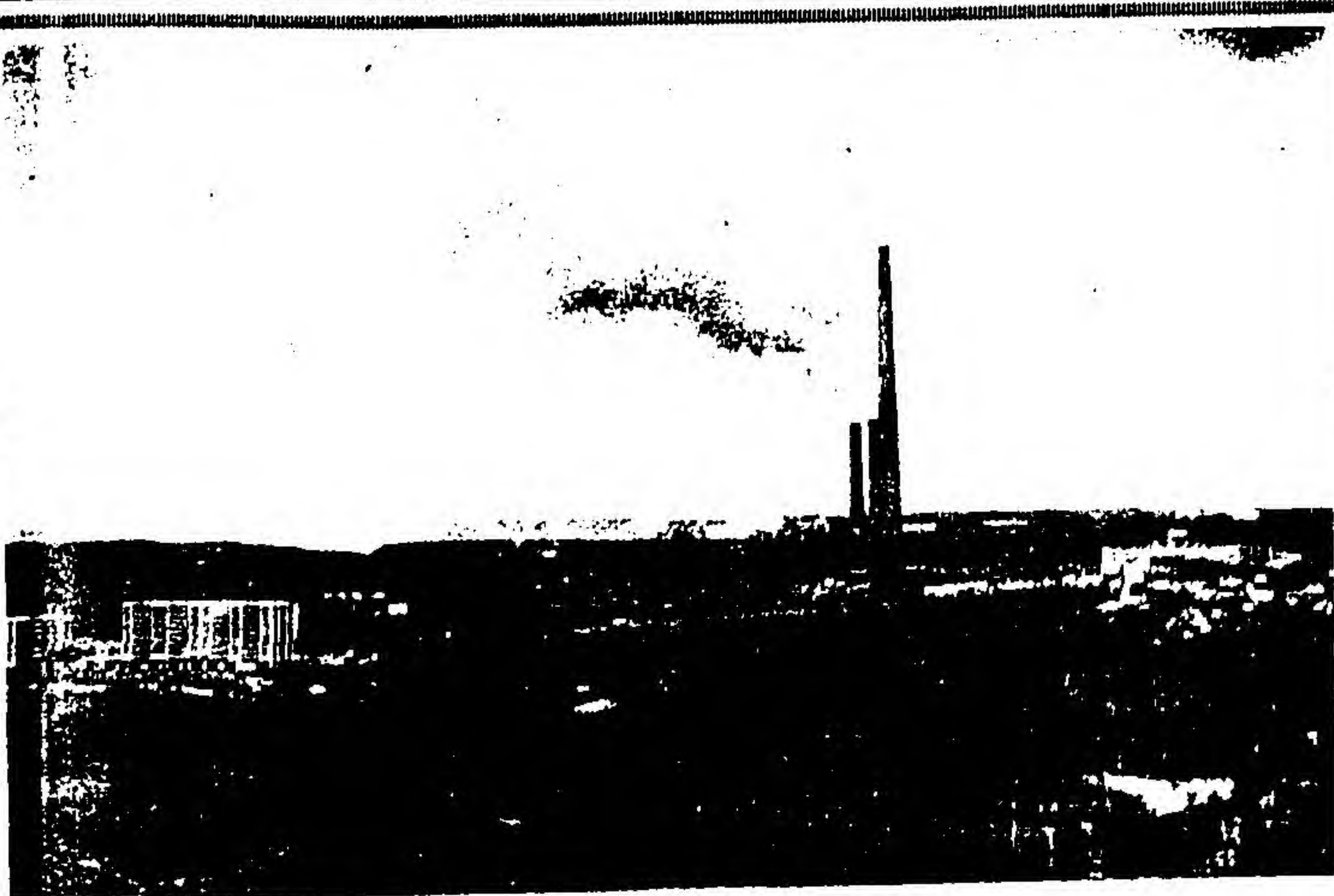
The established procedure to be taken when a high level is recorded was outlined. At 32 the industries in the area take voluntary action towards

cutting back production. Then at 50 there is a minister's order which demands the industries to cut back to 25 per cent production. This subsequent 75 per cent reduction stays in effect until the pollution index decreases to the acceptable level of 32.

The International Nickel Company of Canada advised us that they had taken precautionary measures before the minister's order and that the 75 per cent cut back did not involve the loss of pay for any employees. The reduction involved shutting down their furnaces and smelters.

It should be remembered that cutting back industries in the area is not the only way to fight the high pollution index. Indeed, each individual can help. Remember, stop smoking when the index is high. If you have an uncontrollable urge to flee to the fresher air of the country side, please don't drive. You can walk, or in this case swim, in the muck. That is, if you can see.

Above all, do not breathe the filthy stuff. It will enter your lungs and you will be stuck with it for life. You filthy beast, here we are fighting pollution and you walk around cleverly concealing it



INCO's Copper Cliff complex was blamed for high reading.

In your lungs. Why you might even be committing a subversive act.

It was reported that the unusual high reading was the result of strange weather conditions in Sudbury. Apparently the wind was blowing above the city, thus causing the smoke to stay directly in this area. In other words, the pollution was always bad, but we didn't have to worry about it when the wind does not blow from some other unsuspect-

ing town. Perhaps it is a good thing that there is usually a strong wind blowing in Sudbury.

Environment Minister Kerr noted that the reading of 69 was extremely high for a period preceding a provincial election. He has ordered a subsequent investigation. It would seem to me that the reading was somewhat low, after attending some of the political rallies.

In a time when there is a

great demand for less American influence in Canada it is no doubt unreasonable to suggest that we adopt the Nixon War policy to fight pollution. That being to seek and destroy. Instead the government relies on one meter located on Ash Street. That's the way to do it. Don't fight it, just wait until it becomes alarming and then let the breathing people know about it. Don't destroy it. Heavens not! Think of the number of civil servants that

would be forced into the unemployed ranks.

So here's to the Air Pollution Abatement office and the local industries for at least trying to control the enemy. Through their co-operation we were saved, at least temporarily, from the smog. Perhaps now we have earned the name, "Sweet Smelline Sudbury". To end, perhaps the immortal words of General Custer are suitable, "Fight up guys, the trouble is over!"

Standards and procedures preparing course report

By Lyn Downer.

The Senate Ad Hoc Committee on Standards and Procedures

"University obsolete" - Lapierre

"The university is obsolete" said Laurier Lapierre at Laurentian University on Friday morning. Mr. Lapierre said that the universities will be empty in the future, due to the use of the media as educational devices. He said that the future is in a program of continuing education which will provide an education for everyone, including the working man. However, he stated, there is a strange fear on some peoples part of the working man becoming educated.

In regards to the government's proposed CORSAP program, Mr. Lapierre did not see how the working man could afford to send his children to university under such a system, and re-iterated the NDP belief that it would create a class-educational system in Ontario.

Mr. Lapierre said that free tuition could easily be provided by a re-adjustment of government priorities and a re-adjustment of the provinces tax system. The province's tax load will be shifted from the working class to high incomes and corporations, and a provincial capital gains tax will be implemented. Thus the cost of education will be shifted from the families of working class students and borne by an equitable tax system.

Mr. Lapierre also stated that he saw tenure in the university as unnecessary - "who else has it?" he stated. He saw no threat to academic freedom with its removal. (Tenure is the practice whereby a professor cannot be fired after teaching for a brief period.)

In discussing the cities' housing problems Lapierre said "I know about the flour mill. I don't know how the people can stand it." Later in the day he talked to voters in the flour mill area.

Lapierre also talked about the situation in Quebec. He said that some people believed that the English culture was dying in Quebec, because of the government feels that in

ures is, at present, in the first stage of tabling a report on "Teaching at Laurentian". The recommendations formulated by the committee are to

building a French speaking province the French language should be used and be seen to be used now and then. He said that actually the French culture was being threatened and that Montreal was becoming "Ville Anglaise".

Lapierre described the FLQ crisis in Quebec as a choice between the terrorism of the FLQ and the terrorism of Tru-

be presented to the Faculty Councils and to the Schools. After hearing the views of these bodies, the committee will reconsider its proposals and then

dean, Bourassa, and Drapeau. He said that this resulted in panic, fear, and an acceptance of repression in the province. He noted that the people of Quebec were becoming disillusioned with the democratic electoral process in the province. He stated that the solution to Quebec's problems must come from within the province.

SGA by-election for 2 Wednesday, Thursday

The SGA by-election will be held on October 13 and 14, 1971, nominations closed October 6. With a possible tie elections to be held only two will be necessary. Huntington College had two positions open and three people were nominated, and the School of Engineering had one position open for which two people were nominated.

Nominated for Huntington College were Patrick Heslin, Keith Weaver, and Eric Bronson. In the School of Engineering election Ted Archuleta and Avo Hedrossian were nominated.

Seven positions were filled by virtue of acclamation. These included Mike Slawny, University of Sudbury; John Barnett,

University of Quebec; Pierre Nadeau, School of Physical Education; George Lalonde and Sam Wright, School of Commerce; Eric Lavarack, School of Translators; and Michelle Lamarche, School of Nursing. Thorne College had no positions open for this by-election while the School of Social Work was the only school that did not submit a nomination. "Perhaps it will be realized from this poor response that there is no room for complaint about the representation on the SGA when six of the ten areas were elected by nomination and one did not even show the interest to submit a nomination," commented one interested student.

Student Liberals plan to plan

By Alan Arklander.

In the not too distant future a new entity will make the scene on the Laurentian campus.

The Student Liberal Club, hopefully to be recognized by the SGA and to be joined by many of the Liberal oriented (both large and small "L") Laurentian students will hold an organizational meeting Wednesday, October 13 at 7 o'clock in the evening. The first meeting will take place in L-212, the Students Affairs Lounge.

The purpose of the meeting is to organize the club and to discuss what direction it will take in terms of policies, activities and so on.

Prominent men in political circles may be asked to speak to the members and discuss their views on what is happening in Ontario, in Canada and in the world.

The whole thing is to get together and rap on today's problems and perhaps hit on some solution. In this regard, people are invited to come out. Perhaps discussions can be finished in the pub.

present them to Senate.

The proposals of this committee cover the areas of: A. The Improvement of Instruction; B. Student Councils; C. Regulations and Procedures in Courses; D. Course Evaluation Questionnaire.

The questionnaire, to be completed by all students, is not finished yet, but should be shortly. The results will be compiled and averaged to give some insight into courses offered at Laurentian. The questionnaire involves questions about the professor and the course, questions about the student himself, and questions about comments about the course in general. The comments can be made to the professor personally.

The questionnaire, it should be pointed out, does not aim to improve instruction. Its basis is to help students decide upon courses to take, aid pro-

fessors in assessing their own work, and aid university personnel in their decisions concerning promotion.

In simple terms regarding students, the course evaluation should aid in the area of selecting courses. However, this does not represent a counter-calculator. Depending directly upon the success of this proposal, the students may be forced to conduct their own survey and then publish a separate counter-calculator.

The fact of whether or not the results of the committee's questionnaire will be published remains in limbo at this time. Vincent de Noria noted that to summarize the results to a degree suitable to publish could make the questionnaire meaningless. This remains to be seen. Indeed, to average results for an overall course picture, and then to average again for publication would

mean the facts could become hidden in generalizations.

At present however, the results must be published to provide any worth to the students. Because of the energetic study, the results could be used as a counter-calculator by the students. We must wait, however, until the proposals are presented to Senate, before these facts can be established.

If it is agreed that the results should be published, then there is no problem. If they are kept confidential, then the students may seek another way of formulating a counter-calculator.

We will await with interest, the decision of Senate. Along these lines, it should be pointed out that four out of five student positions on this very committee are still open. If you are interested in this important area then make your application to the SGA.

Waterloo editor quits

to relate and interact with parts of the staff.

WATERLOO (CUP) - After a month of firings, confusion, reinstatements, resignations and threatened resignations, the dust seems to have settled in the Waterloo offices, student newspaper at the University of Waterloo.

The status of the paper was finally settled at a Monday night (October 4) meeting of the staff during which former editor Alex Smith received a solid vote of confidence in his personal role in putting out the newspaper.

Following the vote, Smith resigned his position as editor and accepted the job of technical advisor and bureaucrat.

Before the situation had settled, however, it had triggered a vote of non-confidence in the Student Federation Council Executive by Council members and the subsequent resignation of Federation president Rick Page.

The issue over the editor started last spring when several staff members said they felt they had been left out of important decisions such as the production of the magazine "Voices".

The recent complaints centered around Smith's inability

he would resign if the council did not ratify it.

Smith said the decision was beyond the realm of the executive or the council and that as long as he operated within the budget of the Chevron, the federation had no right to meddle in the campus media.

The executive decision was not ratified and Smith was reinstated. Following the Chevron Council ratifies the Chevron staff's move to fire Smith as editor pending his investigation of the new technical position offered him.

Smith remained undecided for about a week but at the Monday staff meeting he was officially reinstated and then asked to resign.

He said he would not at this point because he did not trust the council or executive to follow the staff decision and reinstate him.

Staff members said Smith's decision was an act of distrust in the staff.

Two hours after the meeting Smith tendered his resignation. It now remains for the Council and executive to accept the staff decision, start the new position for Smith, and have him hired. Chevron staff reports it sees little difficulty in having this done.

BOOKSBOOKS

music

John Lennon
Imagine John Lennon
By Dennis Dickout

Remember the sad tale of John Lennon, the talented, witty songwriter, who in the prime of his career with the Beatles was struck down by an up to then relatively obscure oriental disease known to many as Yoko Ono.

The affliction seemed to do devastating permanent damage to portions of Lennon's brain producing by way of symptoms a general loss of talent and imagination, almost unbearable egotism, a rather tiresome crusader complex, and a general disability to get along with anyone, which was very instrumental in the breakup of the Beatles.

On his own with no stabilizing parties to offset the disease, Lennon grew progressively worse. His formerly poignant and amusing lyrics degenerated into alternately dull preachery and general trivia; his music became just a slipshod vessel for his boring over-repetitive message. It began to look as if his ailment, if not terminal, was going to be at least severely crippling.

Now with the release of his new album, "Imagine John Lennon", Lennon is showing hints of what may be the beginning of a miraculous recovery, or maybe he is just starting to appreciate the fact that blatant self-indulgence does not sell records.

Musically, "Imagine" is much improved over anything else Lennon has done. He has several fine musicians playing with him, including George Harrison, Nicky Hopkins, and the late Kurtis Kins. It is

not only the quality of the individual musicianship on the record which makes the music good, but the obvious care which has gone into arranging and production. In this aspect "Imagine" is reminiscent of the later Beatles albums, with which most of the songs, musically at least, compare favourably.

One of the best songs on the album is "Imagine" - the title song, in which Lennon wistfully describes some of the things he has been harranging everybody about lately.

A return of Lennon's wit is marked by "Crippled Inside" AND "How Do You Sleep at Night", and amusing if a little harsh comment on Paul McCartney and his Ram album.

Of course, there is still some typical Lennon gimmickry on the album. In "I Don't Wanna Be A Soldier Mama, I Don't Wanna Die", Lennon chants the same basic line over and over again with minor variations until you feel like you are being brainwashed into some sort of anti-establishmentarian machine.

The last song on side two "O Yoko", is complete trivia turning on Yoko in the middle of a shave, bath, etc.

However, despite lapses of this nature, the album in general is not at all bad - more cheerful, less pessimistic, more musical than Lennon's last effort. Maybe with luck in the future this trend will continue.

ALL RECORDS IN THIS COLUMN ARE AVAILABLE AT A&M RECORDS.

Crosby, Stills, Nash, & Young
Four Way Street Atlantic SD2-902

By George Keuhnbaum.

This two album set starts with Crosby, Stills & Nash introducing their friend Neil Young, the crowd goes insane. The first side and a half are very disappointing in that they cannot get it all together. Neil does the first song in his inimitable style and then the four of them try to get through "Teach Your Children". It just doesn't click. Their harmonies are a bit off key and to make matters worse the crowd starts clapping along, out of time of course. David Crosby then slows things down to almost a complete standstill with a song called "Triad". His guitar work is excellent and the words say something but after the messed up "Teach Your Children" you aren't really in the mood for it. Stills' guitar work and a little bit of harmony could have done wonders but he seems oddly absent on this side.

They start to get in on with the audience, with the song "Cowgirl in the Sand" by Young, early on the second side. Introducing the next song Young says "Now we're going to do a song that's guaranteed to bring you down...it's called "Don't Let It Bring You Down"...It sorta starts out real slow then fizzes out altogether." Such is not the case though. In fact this is the point where they really start working together and bring out some of the harmonies that are so prevalent on their previous albums. Steven Stills then comes on real strong, with a solo version of "49 Bye-Byes" with a few other songs reminiscent of Buffalo Springfield days thrown in with a poem called "America's Children". The audience and you are really responding now and they hit you with a fantastic rendition of "Love The One You're With". Thus ends the second side and their use of wooden instruments which is a shame after taking so long to really get the feel.

Side three and four are the best in this particular album set. I don't say that because I'm an electric music freak, I'm not, but because they really bring out the magnificent guitar work of Stills and Young.

The two of them do some amazing things and it's all really beautiful especially in "Southern Man" and "Carry On". The very last song, "Find The Cost of Freedom", is down in acoustic and really shows that they can get it together with hollow body axes but alas it is all too short and one wonders why they couldn't have caught it in the same way on the first two sides.

Altogether it is worthwhile listening to but if you can't afford the ten bucks then don't get too uptight, their first albums are much better.

By Peter Moore

Upon reading Orville Keon's manuscript "Thunderbirds on the Ottawa", one gets the impression that one has opened a window on someone else's dream, and that to criticize or discuss literary merits would shatter the impression as surely as if one toppled a load of garbage cans very early on a quiet summer morning.

To read "Sweetgrass", one firstly starts to mutter "not bad", then "far out!", then "excellent". By this time it becomes necessary to meet The Author, normally a very difficult process since most authors who write in Canada live in "a mansion in Beverly Hills."

Not Orville Keon. A three hour drive to Elliot Lake, a quick phone call, and he's willing to meet and talk. Images are notoriously incorrect and Orville's is no different. What ever you think upon reading "Thunderbirds" vanishes when you sit and chat over coffee with a middle-aged man whose house has been taken over by loose manuscripts, poems, drawings, paintings, prints, and a friendly cat named Kitty.

"I started writing mostly to

get my boys to write," he says. He succeeded: "Sweetgrass" is not one effort, but four, since Wayne, Jackie and Ronnie Keon are all contributors. His eldest, Wayne, is in fact trying anything and everything to get the experience, and then plans to lock himself away to write—steadily. The middle boy is writing continuously and the youngest might well become a serious film-maker. Not bad for only two years in the game.

"We're strange people," "I don't know how to write," he adds. He simply thinks of a plot and begins to write until it is finished. Some are good, some aren't, but he has "got lots of plots".

Those wondering where the publisher's name is in the review won't find it. As yet, the only copies of "Thunderbirds" are personal ones used for promotion of the work. ONLY TAWOW, a culture publication sponsored by the Indian Affairs Branch, has published part of the "Thunderbirds" story, and may run sections of "Sweetgrass" at a later time.

For that matter, "Thunderbirds" has lain around for a year despite numerous letters

to and from publishers who don't like it for all kinds of different reasons, most of them foolish. One called "Thunderbirds" "middle-of-the-road."

"Middle-of-the-road of what?" They haven't said. He predicts better chances for "Sweetgrass" but isn't holding his breath.

"Thunderbirds" is basically three stories, incidents in the life of Long John Tom-a-how, a half-breed from the Ottawa Valley area. He is born learns the ways of Indians and white, grows up, goes to war, and returns to his home.

Long John is "Canadian", or French-Indian-Indian, a racial - cultural mixture that appears to be peculiar to the Ottawa Valley region. Orville, who grew up in this area, remembers that Indians and whites lived side-by-side and recognized no cultural differences; American tourists were the only significantly different

cultural group any of them had contact with. The segregation that Indians and whites know in other parts of Canada was unknown in this area.

Long John and Orville both look at Indians, whites and themselves, (Canadians) as distinct groups. "Thunderbirds" is replete with this attitude - what makes it unique is that Long John sees these groups as people with human failings and human virtues; most literature involving Indians is either too positive or too negative.

"Sweetgrass" is as Orville says it himself: material "we had to get off the floor before we lost it all". It is not

continuous, as is "Thunderbirds"; it can be opened anywhere and enjoyed. For this reason, "Sweetgrass" is the better of the two manuscripts; the writers seem to be a lot more at home in this form than in a more continuous type of writing. Illustrations in the manuscript seem to be a series of happy accidents that you can take or leave as the mood strikes you, and the poems change even as the writers change—Ronnie Keon in particular started writing material which would be very comfortable placed alongside "Le Septieme Jour", but has since dropped the "acid" material and gone into religious themes.

They are both Canadian literature: as Canadian literature, they are getting the run-around from Canadian publishers who are unwilling to take risks in Canadian works. As a result, you may never see "Thunderbirds" and there is some doubt of "Sweetgrass", although if Orville Keon and people like Jim McNeil and Grant Johnston, and Harvey McCue, and Marty Dunn and Jim Dumont persist and starve a little longer, there will be a Canadian literature. Eventually.

If you see them, read them: they're well worth it.

Roll up your sleeve to save a life...
BE A BLOOD DONOR

do it do it do it

TUESDAY 12.

Cul de Sac featuring folk singer Paul Kenter. Drinks are the usual price of \$4.00 and \$6.00. The standard before 6 cover charge applies, and the 6-12 cover of \$5.00 includes a free buffet lunch.

WEDNESDAY 13.

Three films free at 12:30 in C-114. "The General Assembly of the U.N.", "The Security Council", "The Mighty Atom".

Cul de Sac featuring folk singer Paul Kenter. Drinks are the usual price of \$4.00 and \$6.00. The standard before 6 cover charge applies, and the 6-12 cover of \$5.00 includes a free buffet lunch.

THURSDAY 14.

"White Roots of Peace" a North American Indian cultural teaching group will be in various areas of the University all day. Main areas

will be the Great Hall and various classrooms. Some handicrafts will be available and some Indian food will be served in the cafeteria.

Mike Meehan, Liberal candidate for Sudbury speaks in the Fraser auditorium at 4:00.

Cul de Sac featuring folk singer Paul Kenter. Drinks are the usual price of \$4.00 and \$6.00. The standard before 6 cover charge applies, and the 6-12 cover of \$5.00 includes a free buffet lunch.

SATURDAY 16.

The Soccer Vees host York Yeomen at the PEC at 10 am.

The Collage film series continues in the Fraser Auditorium. This week's film is "The Sterile Cuckoo" starring Lisa Minelli. Showings are at 6:30 and 9:00 for the price of \$7.50. This is a restricted movie.

JASPER THE BEAR



"Canada Savings Bonds are worth storing too!"

classified

Classified ads are available from the C.A.B. room L219. The rates are \$1.00 minimum for the first inch and \$2.00 per line over an inch.

For Sale - Two Volkswagen snow tires, used one winter. Call Graham Mount, ext. 364 or 566-2904.

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Professional Men's Hair Stylists
20% DISCOUNT WITH
LAURENTIAN STUDENT'S CARD

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Sudbury's Eyewear Fashion Center
Specializing in the fitting of eye doctor's prescriptions.
FAST EFFICIENT SERVICE
Wm. (Bill) Loughhead, Optician
53 LISGAR ST. 673-4421
IF BUSY CALL 673-4710



Levi's Original Blue Jeans go bell bottom in this flared version of the popular classic. Levi's famous cut, detailing and XX denim.

MOSES MEN'S WEAR

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La vie en rose...c'est pour vous

Ce que vous voyez ici, au centre, c'est une invention canadienne.

L'Orgue électrique — pas le musicien. Cet orgue a été mis au point en 1927 par un Canadien et maintenant, rapporte près de 300 millions de dollars par an aux gens qui contrôlent le brevet, les Américains.

C'est toujours le même refrain. Nous n'exploitons pas ce brevet parce que l'inventeur canadien n'a pas trouvé de commanditaires dans son pays. La même chose s'est passée pour la phototélégraphie, la locomotive électrique diesel, l'hélice à pas variable, l'avion à réaction commercial, le système de navigation par inertie, le fil de nylon-coton, le traceur analytique, et le rouleau à peinture. La liste est longue et illustre trop bien la mainmise étrangère sur notre pays.

Trop souvent autrefois, nous avons importé non seulement des capitaux étrangers — une nécessité s'il en est — mais de ce fait, le contrôle étranger — une nécessité dont la valeur est plutôt équivoque s'est implantée. Trop souvent, nous avons échoué dans notre tâche, c'est-à-dire financer des entreprises canadiennes et mettre sur le marché les produits de notre ingéniosité (comme l'orgue électrique).

Il faut redresser la situation et c'est ce que Bill Davis fait.

Les courtiers en valeurs doivent maintenant se procurer les trois



quarts de leurs capitaux ici même. Les droits de succession ont été réduits afin de refréner dans toute la mesure du possible la vente des entreprises familiales et les garder ici même. Les petites entreprises canadiennes manœuvrent d'être englobées par la concurrence, peuvent maintenant pulser à même un nouveau capital pour poursuivre leur exploitation ici. Des encouragements sous forme de dégrèvement d'impôt ont été accordés à des entreprises de l'Ontario décidées à investir dans d'autres sociétés en mal de fonds, pour poursuivre leur exploitation ici.

Et le gouvernement accorde son aide à l'industrie de l'édition de livres — un aspect parmi les plus importants de notre identité culturelle nationale.

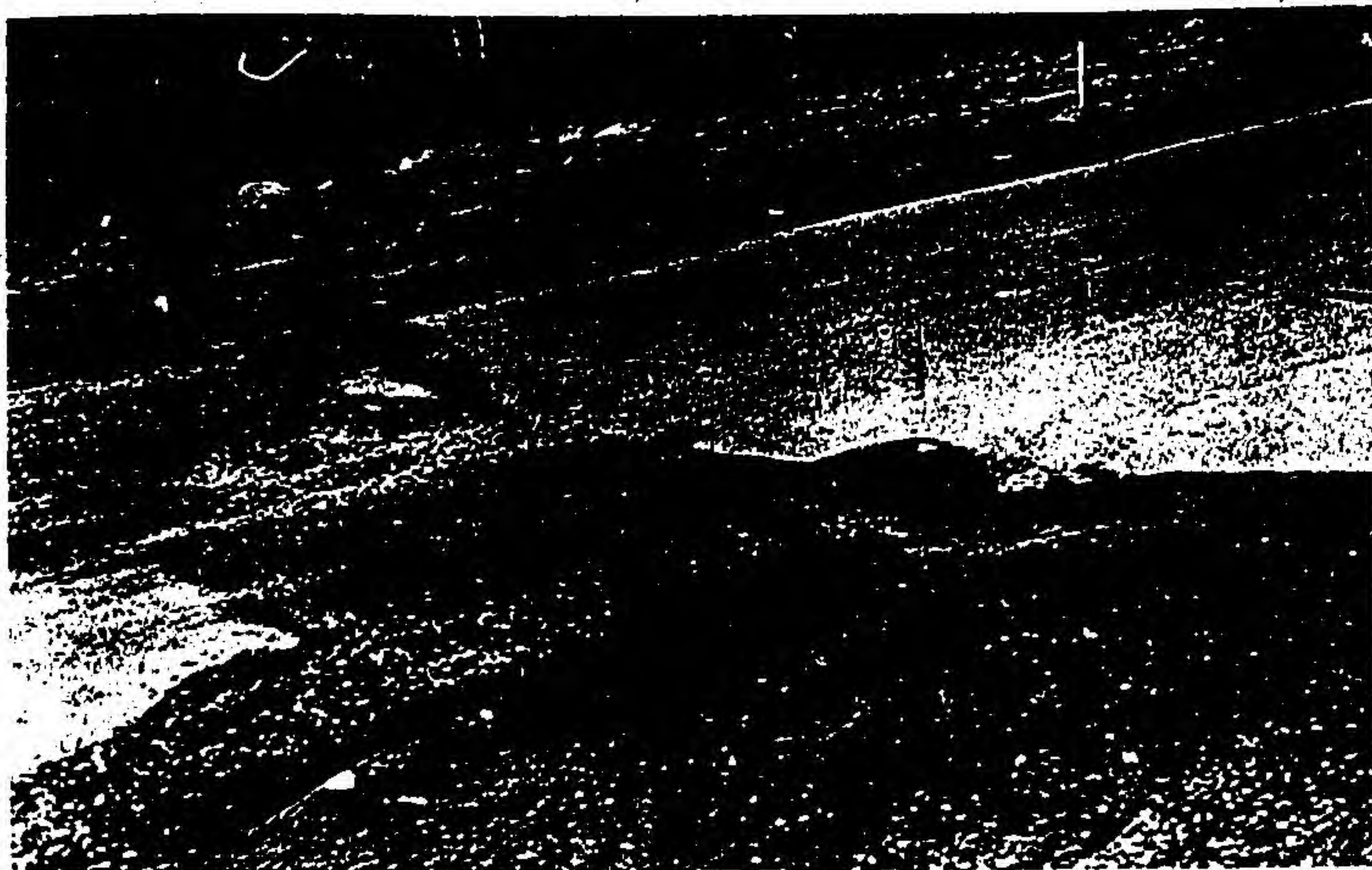
De plus, la Corporation pour le Développement de l'Ontario offre des avances aux entreprises canadiennes récentes ou anciennes dont le potentiel d'expansion est favorable, afin que les petites compagnies puissent devenir de grandes entreprises — de grandes entreprises canadiennes qui vendent leurs produits et leurs services dans le monde entier.

Nous avons été déçus avec l'orgue électrique — mais c'est de l'histoire ancienne. C'est pourquoi Bill Davis est fermement décidé à s'assurer que les prochains investissements aient libre essor, — mais au Canada désormais.

Davis fait beaucoup pour la population

Soyez à l'unisson avec Davis.

Au frais de la Jeunesse pour Bill Davis



Large hole in the main university entrance road will be fixed this week. Please?

Laxer helps local NDP campaign

"It is men like Jim Laxer who are going to lead us in the future." These were the words of Sudbury NDP candidate Bud Germa as he introduced Waffle spokesman James Laxer to a meeting of students in the Fraser Auditorium, Monday afternoon.

Laxer explained how the recent American economic measures fit in with the American colonization of Canada. The American domination of Canadian industry provides a climate where Canada becomes a supplier of raw materials to the United States and a purchaser of American finished goods - the classic role of a colony. Laxer explained that the 10% import surcharge made it more difficult for Canadian

finished goods to enter the United States but did not hamper the importing of raw materials. As well, he explained, it makes it profitable for American subsidiaries, located in Canada, to move back to the United States, thus improving the American employment situation at the expense of Canadian workers.

We have a situation of an integrated economy that is primarily dominated by the United States. In this situation when times are bad, as at present, the Canadian section of the economy is sacrificed to the American.

The only answer to this problem, as Laxer sees it, is the repatriation of the Canadian economy.

One way of doing this would be by subsidizing Canadian capitalists in the purchase of "branch plant" industries. This, Laxer stated, is what the Committee For An Independent Canada proposes. Laxer sees this as another example of the little man subsidizing big business.

Another way would be for the people of Canada to buy back the country's industries by means of nationalization. In this way the people would receive the profits from their resources (which after all belong to the people) rather than subsidize businessmen in the exploitation of these same resources. This is a policy that James Laxer wants the NDP to adopt, beginning with the

country's resource industries. Laxer emphasized that if Canada continued to accept its present colonial status, the result would be permanent high unemployment for the country.

Jim Laxer was speaking as part of the NDP's campus campaign. After his address he spoke informally to campus campaign workers, including a number of new recruits to the campaign. Students wishing to work on the campaign should contact Pierre Fortin in the Shipping Department, or Richard Combe at the Sudbury NDP Committee Rooms (674-9689).

Laxer's visit was sponsored by the SGA in collaboration with the Political Science Association.

Lewis announces free tuition

Provincial NDP leader, Stephen Lewis said Wednesday that an NDP government would institute a program of free post-secondary education, accompanied by a living allowance for all students.

He explained that the living allowance would be based on a grant-loan scheme. However the grant portion would be considerably higher than is provided for in the present government's student aid program.

Mr. Lewis described the proposed new government program for university financing (non student aid) as "one of the most prohibitive measures imaginable".

The government program which the Conservatives avoid talking about, provides that students will finance their own education. Tuition will rise to approximately \$2,000 for general arts students, and higher for science and honours students. Grants will disappear and students will be required to borrow money from a contingency fund, to be paid back at current interest rates over a long period of time. The amount could be as high as \$4,000 a year if the student was unable to find a summer job. Thus two married arts students could possibly graduate with a gross debt of some \$24,000 over their heads.

Lewis sees this as returning to class education in the province. Children of working class families would be highly discouraged from going to university on those conditions. Lewis sees this as only adding to the class basis of the province's educational system,

which currently weeds out many culturally disadvantaged students before they reach the stage of post-secondary education. The ultimate result would be university education for the wealthy only.

Lewis was asked whether his charges that the "Davis" campaign was planned by an American public relations firm were true, in light of the premier's denial of the charge. Lewis explained that though the advertisements themselves may not have been produced by Americans, they were based on the results of a \$50,000 survey carried out by a Detroit firm "Market Opinion Research Limited". He stated "It is on the basis of the information gleaned from this that much of the media campaign has been designed." He described this as the "ultimate absurdity of branch plant mentality".

On the question of public ownership, Lewis said that he would not waste public funds on it when the degree of control necessary could be obtained by government regulations.

He pointed out that 94% of foreign investment was generated from within Canada, such as in the form of profits, by the branch plant corporations and that thus they, the Americans, are "owning and buying us with our own money".

He stated that the NDP would discontinue grants to multi-million dollar profit making foreign owned corporations, but would provide grants and loans to small indigenous Canadian companies, as well as small independent fam-



Stephen Lewis.

ily farms. For this reason he stated, the NDP is actually "the only free enterprise party left".

Earlier Mr. Lewis spoke at a press conference where he commented on the record pollution reading of 69 on Tuesday. He said that this was the type of campaign contribution his party could accept from INCO. He re-iterated the fact that the NDP would strengthen and enforce the laws regarding pollution.

He also said that all social and family services funds going to Indian aid would be redirected to a crown corporation with an all Indian board of directors. This corporation would allow Indians to decide how monies provided for their benefit would be invested, and would replace the present paternal system of the government deciding for them.

Lewis was in Sudbury answering questions from students at the Fraser Auditorium, Wednesday October 6.

Complete Memorial council ousted

ST. JOHN'S (CUP) - Students at Memorial University of Newfoundland, aided and abetted by the student newspaper The Muse and former student leaders, ousted their entire student council in a referendum Wednesday, September 29.

The reactionary council, led by 34-year-old president Dave Rooney who is well connected within the provincial Progressive-Conservative party, were facing their second non-confidence referendum since being elected in a protested election last spring.

This time the council's usually efficient political machine could hold out no longer against the charges of corruption and patronage. The final

count in the referendum ballot was 1,530 against Rooney's council, with 895 supporting it.

Politics, the provincial sport in Newfoundland, are decided on the university level here much the same as on the provincial level; by personalities rather than by issues.

But unfortunately, the student bureaucracy at Memorial during Rooney's prematurely-ended reign, was also run in a manner akin to provincial politics: by patronage rather than by democratic means.

The list of directors of the council's \$80,000 Opportunities for Youth program read like a roll-call of the council executive, and most paying jobs in the council bureaucracy went

council members or Rooney supporters. Rooney himself was accused by The Muse of taking a \$1,500 salary as the OFY program director in addition to this \$1,000 summer presidential salary.

So Memorial students, rather than put up with a min-

isture Smallwood government, decided to oust the council and start afresh. The date of the new election (Rooney has said he will not run, he may have his eye on the provincial election in Newfoundland this fall) has not yet been set.

Sir George council under BoG trusteeship

MONTREAL (CUP) - The student association of Sir George Williams University had its constitution suspended indefinitely and was placed under trusteeship by the university's board of Governors on Friday, October 1.

The board intervened after the presidents of four student faculty association and the student ombudsman appealed to them that "the student association has reached the point where it cannot function". The central student association was lacking a president and three of its five vice-presidents.

The principal of Sir George, John O'Brien, appointed a board

of trustees Friday, consisting of three students, a lawyer, and a chartered accountant, who are mandated to hold a referendum to determine whether students want an association.

If the students vote the central student association out of existence, the board of governors has promised to "make appropriate arrangements for the continuation of the operations of the faculty associations and student clubs."

Sir George students, who have a history of militancy when centrally organized by their student association, currently pay \$15 each as an annual fee to the student association.

York council will support strikers

TORONTO (CUP) - The council of York University Student Federation Monday (October 4) pledged \$250 to the support of the strikers in the Brantford Texpack conflict.

In a 9-3 vote, the council defeated objections that the federation has neither the right nor the money to get into off-campus activities. But calling the strike a fairly clear case of the need for student involvement in the larger community, federation president Mike Fletcher said, "You can't isolate the university from real life. You have to work out what your system of priorities is. Canadians everywhere, including the strikers at Texpack, have supported university students through taxes in the past twenty years, often with no direct benefits to themselves. Now it's time that we students started repaying back debts."

Echoing this thought, student David Chad said, "If you only talk about the strike and don't do anything about it, you're living in an ivory tower and are morally bankrupt."

He pointed to the strike as the classic case of what is being talked about at the univ-

ersity--Americanization and the multi-national corporation. For students to seek involvement in such issues, he added, is "to take what you're learning in the classroom and put it into action."

Council member John McCallum maintained, "I don't think that, as a council, we can afford to help them. We have enough problems of our own on campus."

To suggestions that student impact might be greater through individual letter-writing, work on the picket lines, and boycott of Texpack products, Chad said, "The reality of the strikers' lives is groceries next week."

Two hundred fifty dollars will buy groceries for ten people for one week at the cost of about four cents per student.

Texpack workers are striking for higher pay: an increase of 35 cents an hour over a three year period from their present wage of \$1.93 an hour. Texpack, a branch plant of American Hospital Supply Corporation, is phasing out production at the Brantford plant to make it a warehouse for packaging hospital and first aid material made in the U.S.

NOTICE TO ALL VOTERS



RE: PROXY VOTING

THERE ARE FOUR SEPARATE AND DISTINCT CLASSES OF VOTERS WHO MAY VOTE BY PROXY AT THE PENDING PROVINCIAL ELECTION:

1. Members of the Canadian Forces who are absent from their ordinary residence and unable to vote in person.
2. Persons employed in the business of transportation by railway, air, water or motor vehicle, who will be absent from their ordinary residence and unable to vote in person, e.g., airline pilots, railway men, mariners, long distance bus drivers or truck drivers.
3. Persons who will be absent from their regular residence and unable to vote at the advance poll or polling day by reason of attending an educational institution.
4. Persons certified as being physically unable to attend the poll in person.

The procedure is simple. A proxy appointment form may be obtained from ANY Returning Officer, completed by the person appointing the proxy and mailed to the proxy voter. The proxy voter will have it certified by the Returning Officer in the electoral district where he and the person appointing him are both on the lists of voters. On polling day the voting proxy will present the certified proxy appointment form to the deputy Returning Officer. Section 133 of the Election Act provides —

- "133 Every person who, at an Election
- (a) not being qualified to vote, votes, or
 - (b) being qualified to vote, votes more than once; or
 - (c) votes in an electoral district or polling subdivision other than the one in which he is entitled to vote by this act,

is guilty of a corrupt practice and is liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000, or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both."

RODERICK LEWIS, Q.C.,
Chief Election Officer
Province of Ontario

Precedent

Residence laws given jolt in N.S.

HALIFAX (CUP) - A precedent was set here this week when the Residential Tenancies Board, a provincial organization that deals with tenants' rights, claimed the expulsion of two Saint Mary's University students from residence was illegal.

The two students, Don Caley and Dave Miller, were expelled last Wednesday, September 22 after being found guilty of "removing screens from residence windows" and "throwing water from residence windows".

The students then discovered that, under Nova Scotia tenants' legislation, they have re-

course to demand a full pardon from the university and they also have the option of legal action in the civil courts.

This marks the first time that Canadian university residences have found themselves confronted with government legislation that removes their powerful right of expelling tenants on the spot.

Since the provincial Residential Tenancies Act applies to university residences the same as to any other place of rented accommodation in Nova Scotia, the students therein have to be served with a three month notice of eviction, giving them time to find alternate living space.

Boycott schools ask 55,000 Ontario Indians

TORONTO (CUP) - Following the example of Indian chiefs in Northeastern Alberta, the Union of Ontario Indians decided Friday to protest poor living conditions by asking Ontario's 55,000 Indians to keep their children out of school.

The Union recognizes the school boycott as an act of civil disobedience designed to gain attention -- and money -- of the federal government.

Fred Plain, the union's president, said that the time for such action by Indians is "long overdue". He said that poor housing conditions, road conditions, and schools for Indians are "prevalent and exist in all parts of Canada" and that Indian

treaty rights pertaining to hunting and fishing have been violated by federal legislation.

Last week Indian chiefs in northeastern Alberta ordered a school boycott to get better roads, schools and living conditions.

Plain said that the federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Jean Chretien, is "insensitive to his position as minister of Indian affairs to the Indian people, and has deliberately failed to meet his responsibilities in this regard."

He said Chretien "declined, giving no good reason" to attend an all-chiefs meeting about the government's responsibility to Indians, scheduled at Cornwall, October 9 and 10.

Is pollution here?

What use are the Government Air pollution monitors situated in Sudbury, Toronto, Windsor and Hamilton? Do they give us a true picture of the pollution levels in these cities? Are they reliable and do the people have confidence in them? As to the usefulness of the meters the answer is questionable. On Tuesday when the reading for Sudbury reached the area of 69 or 70 depending on whether you saw the Sudbury or Toronto reports, the air in the city was not all that terrible in most sections. Some areas, notably in the path of the air blown sulphur emissions from the Copper Cliff smelter had relatively high concentrations, but not really different than a 'normal' day.

Early in the morning the air born effluent of the paper products plant at Espanola could be smelled, and this must have contributed to the reading.

And just two days later, the reading in Toronto was zero. Must have been a dull day then, with no cars running and nobody smoking, or breathing.

Whether the meters do a good job or not is questionable. We do not believe that they do.

Social Work doesn't

The level of student apathy is on the rise at Laurentian again this year. With the announced SGA by elections all set to go, you will be happy to know that you do not have to vote at all. Unless of course you are in Huntington or the school of Engineering.

Thorneloe, we can say nothing to, because their allotment of positions is full. To Huntington and the plumbers we say 'go to it'. And to the colleges and schools who acclaimed their reps we say "well at least you tried".

To the School of Social Work there is nothing much to say. We always thought that the social workers' job was to better the life of the unfortunate; and in that respect we thought that the job of the SGA was to better the life of the student at Laurentian. In other words the SGA is a type of social work agency.

Social work students, you really get off on your chosen occupation, we salute you with a raised middle finger.

Education policies clear

By Richard Woolley.

If the Conservatives are returned to power in Ontario, university tuition will rise to \$2,000 plus and there will be no grants in the student aid program. Students will be required to borrow up to \$4,000 per year to cover their tuition and living costs. This will be paid back over the long term at current interest rates. CORSEP is explained on page 7, as EOB.

This will mean that a general arts student will have a \$12,000 debt upon graduation, and if she or he marries another student they will be starting off with a \$24,000 debt over their heads. This would make it impossible for them to even consider buying their own home and very difficult to pay the rent for "decent" accommodation.

But the most important implication of the program, known as CORSEP, would be that it would virtually prevent the children of working class families from obtaining a university education. It is then a return to a class educational system in Ontario.

Thus it is of utmost importance that students vote in this election. Your existence, as a student, is on the line.

The Liberal policy on student aid is ambiguous, though they are opposed to the government's CORSEP program, as well as being opposed to free tuition. Their policy is simply that "no individual should be kept from continuing education as long as he (or she) has the desire and ability to do so". How this will be achieved is uncertain.

The only party which has a clear policy on student aid - one that will allow students to continue their education regardless of their financial class - is the New Democratic Party.

The New Democratic Party will institute a program of free tuition accompanied by a living allowance for students. The living allowance will be based on a grant-loan program, however the grant portion will be considerably higher than provided in the government's "present" program.

The alternatives are clear and the choice is yours. Be sure to vote on Thursday, October 21.

lambda

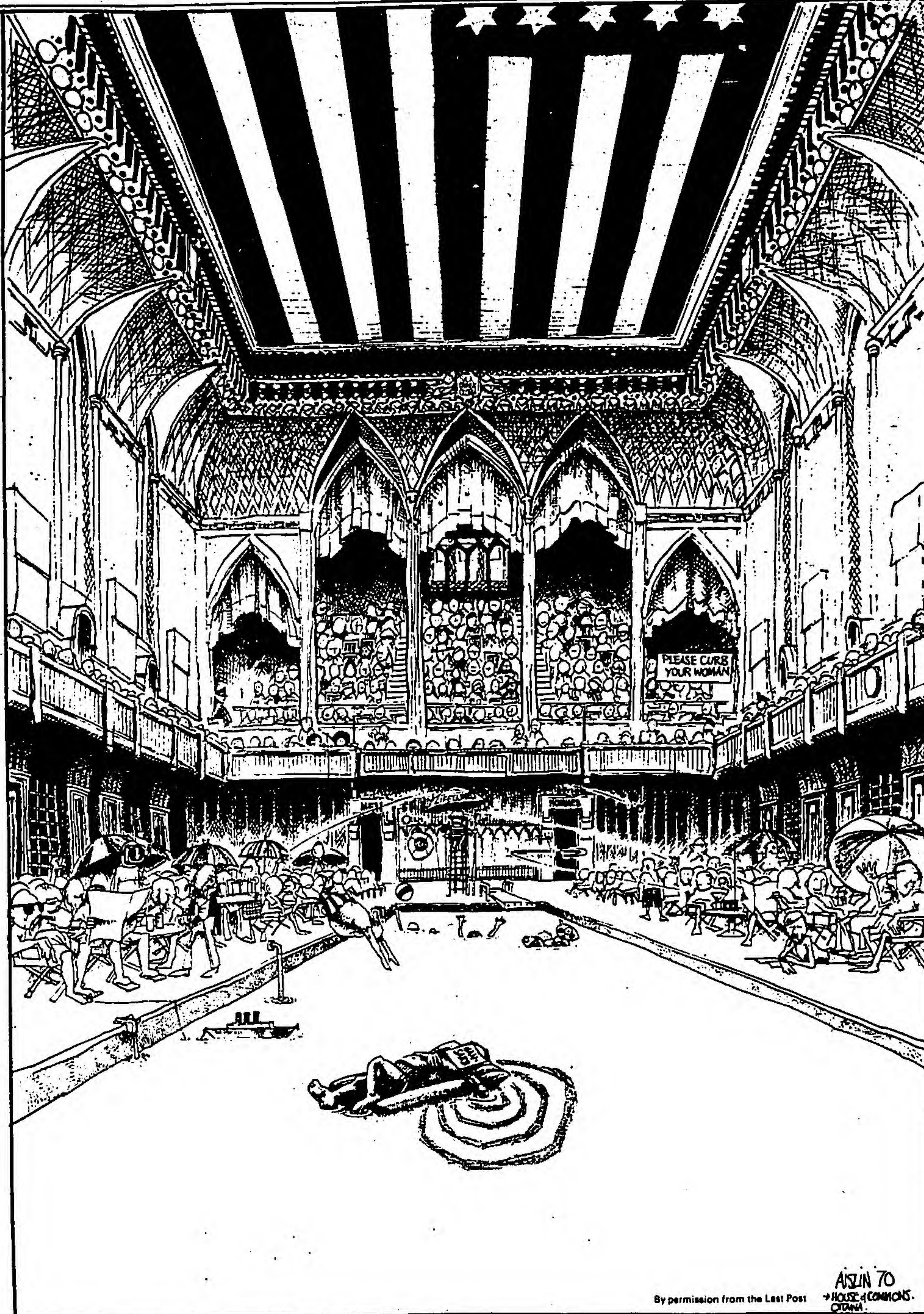
Editor in chief Noel Beach

Business Manager Ken Peake

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO
MEMBER - CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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this week margaret, peter, bob, gerry, richard, lyn,
doug, shannon, george, bill, brian, dennis. peter did
the sudbury nice satire. noel took the fotos, except
for the one of stephen lewis. he gave us that. bbb



By permission from the Last Post
AISLIN 70
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OTTAWA

Leditors

Dear Editor:

"Rick Marwood erstwhile habitué of Laurentian University is starting a house commune on South Bay Road to ameliorate the problems of continued interrelation with this society."

I had to put that last remark in quotes to even hope to get away with it. What it is though, is that I've lived in communal houses for the last couple of years and I like it very much. So, there's this neat little house on South Bay Road that only costs \$175 a month and if there are four people that want to join me I'm sure we can get it.

I've put a sheet of paper up in Lambda's office and ask you to come and sign it if you're interested. Thanks, Peace! Rick Marwood.

Dear Editor:

The week-end of October 1, 2, 3 and the early morning of the fourth will be remembered by all the Laurentian students (about eighty) who participated in La Montée.

Here's a brief re-cap of major events. Other things happened and enjoyed but each person has his own special significance attached to such. We left at 1:00 pm. Friday, stopped for supper in Pembroke, and arrived at Mount Sutton ski-chalet about midnight. Gary's beautiful singing kept us up a little later!

Saturday morning's ascent was preceded by group discussions. Then we started up and up and up! This was arduous exercise for the inexperienced (and the experienced too), but that's life and we all made it, even Sue! After lunch at the top, it was downhill all the way.

That night we had an entertaining variety night; even our bus drivers participated: Yeah A. Bus! Yeah B. Bus! Our spirit was great!

The highlight of Sunday was our encounter with other students from universities throughout Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick. I think Austin, the little village where we all met considers this their yearly spectacular event.

On the way home again we stopped to eat in Pembroke about eleven or twelve pm. So much for Pembroke!

The entire week-end was exciting and fantastic. Each person will cherish the rewards of La Montée experience for him.

Claire Diotte.

Mouth OFF

By Peter Moore.

"THE USES OF INDIANS"

The above might well be used in literature distributed to candidates for provincial elections, since it's nice to show a healthy interest in "that problem".

All three have used Indians:

William Davis has used them by not mentioning them (it would lose votes), although, if one takes the hint from his television promotions, the PC government will simply continue to screw them as it has, since it promises in essence to keep on going the way it has been.

Robert Nixon's government, should it take power, hasn't bothered to promise anything, so technically, it has no promises to break.

And lastly, Stephen Lewis promises a crown corporation to take over the present Indian Affairs setup; except that true to the dictum of Jean Chretien in his unpublished memoirs, he didn't bother to ask anyone if that was what the native peoples wanted.

An Indian ballot might well resemble a large 'X' drawn right through the name of every candidate.

Thursday, Sept. 31, 1971

Volume 7 - Number 1 1 Cent Per Copy



...Sudbury's "Nicer" Paper...



SORRY! Our nice picture of the
sing train won't be in this week,
and sorry again, neither will
our photographer, Kari Sommer-
schneider, since he and the
train had this little disagreement!!

Fold here for bad taste and satire.

Fold here for bad taste and satire.



SUDBURY NICE Appointment:
Doll "Duffy" Brindley (wife
of Sudbury Steller that OTTER
paper), has joined us as features
editor specializing in minority
groups. He promises to be NICE!!

AREN'T WE JUST AWFUL????



The Face of Business...

no. 1023

and a dance" be managed to sell that
at eighty times their market value to
the then unknown Canadian Copper Com-
pany, which of course is now you-know-
what. Later named to the Board of Di-
rectors, he served for three years be-
fore becoming tired of running coffee
and errands for the American head of-
fice, and devoted more of his time to
civic activities in Sudbury, not the least
of which was his epoch-making declar-
ation of the central rock-is-a "free
part" for public use.
Tireless in his efforts, Charley is now
turning his attention to a more nebulous
and unexplored section of business: the
law.
"Landlords and realtors just don't know
what they can squeeze outta this," is his
constant cry.
"We gotta protect our holdin's against
the hordes of communism and Landlord-
Tenant laws."
On his wall is the motto: "Nel Primus".
"It fits", smiles Charley.

This week:

Charley "Hicko" Shanks

Charley is as he describes himself,
a newcomer to the "racket" (his own
private joke since coming to Sudbury).
"Before I come here I was not what
youse 'd call a guy on the up-an'-up,"
explains Charley.
"I ain't ashamed to say it. I was a
rat. But that's all changed now that I'm
here in Sudbury can legitimately use
my talents towards the betterment of my-
self."
Discharged from the Canadian forces
where he was a cook for four years
during the War, Charley visited many
places in southern Ontario for several
years: Collins Bay, Kingston, Joyceville
and Barwash. His last visit was what
made him, in his own words "fall in
love wit' the north", and he decided to
stay.
Sudbury proved to be the godsend that
so many of us hope for but never find.
"It was wide open. I couldn't believe
it at first!"
Buying up old farmlands for "a song

THIS IS A SALE

USED!

LIKE-NEWHOMES
MONT-T-I

Low as

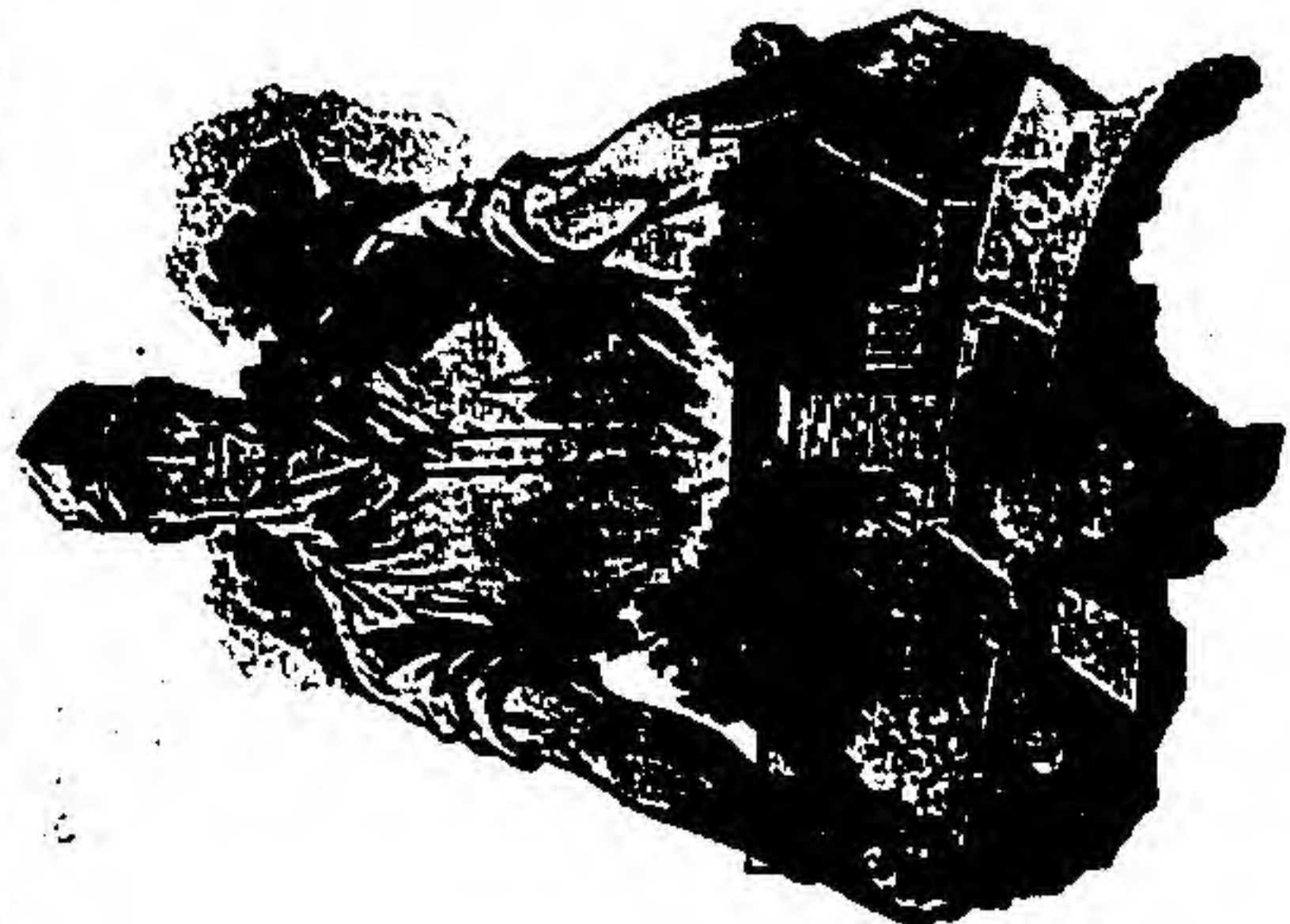
\$5,000!

probably.....

BETTER BUILT
HOMES
Ready for
immediate
occupancy

Luxurious Homes
in a choice location

GREAT GIFT
FOR THE GRAD
Mako-Shark
Realtors
Unlimited



HONORING THE
CANADIAN
WORKER

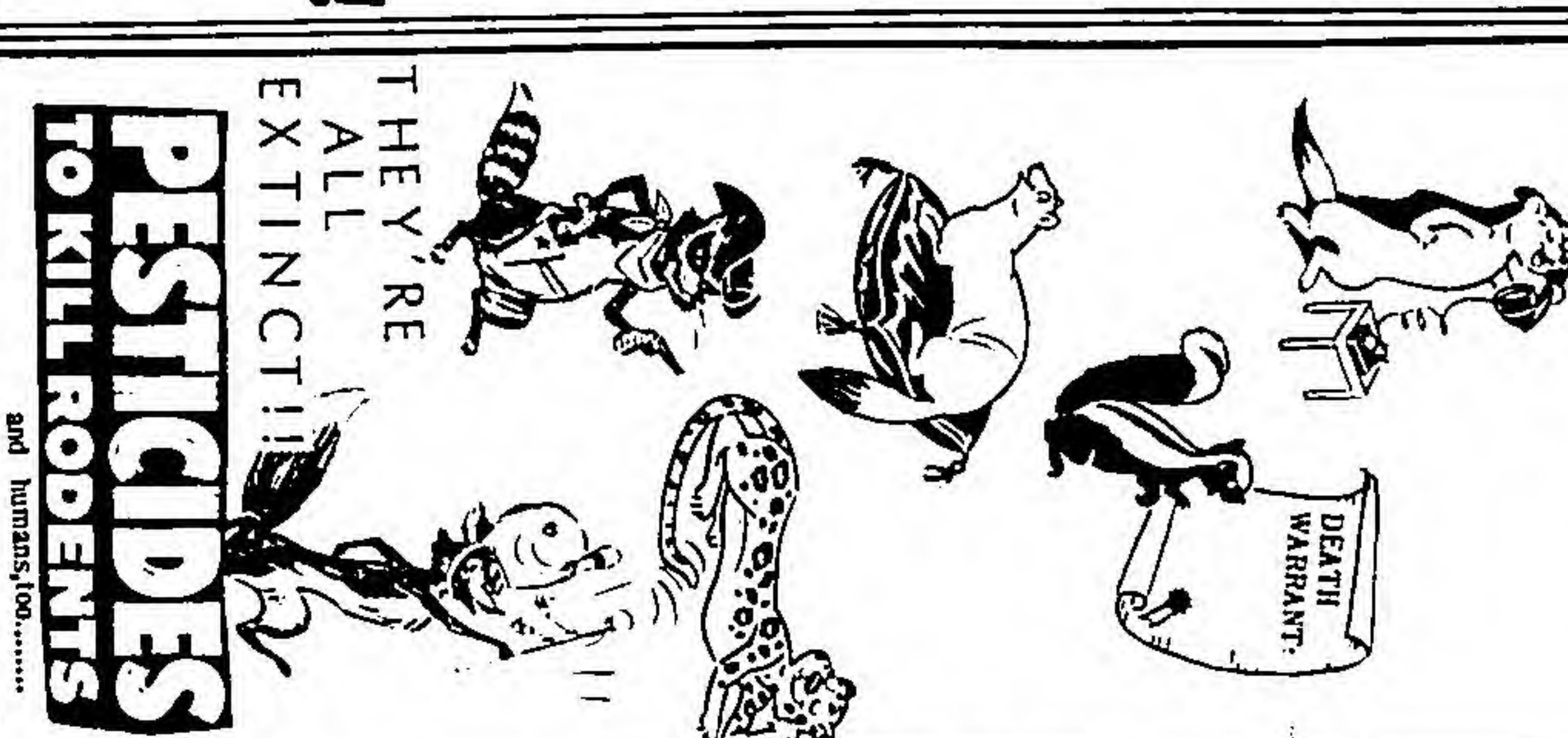


**Tired
of the same
old excrement?
Read....
SUDBURY NICE!**



Bustin' at the seams?
Speed-dee
NO-NO Service
is for you!
dial 390-1313
for quick, helpful advice
on that nasty problem!
Remember No-No!
Think Speed-dee!

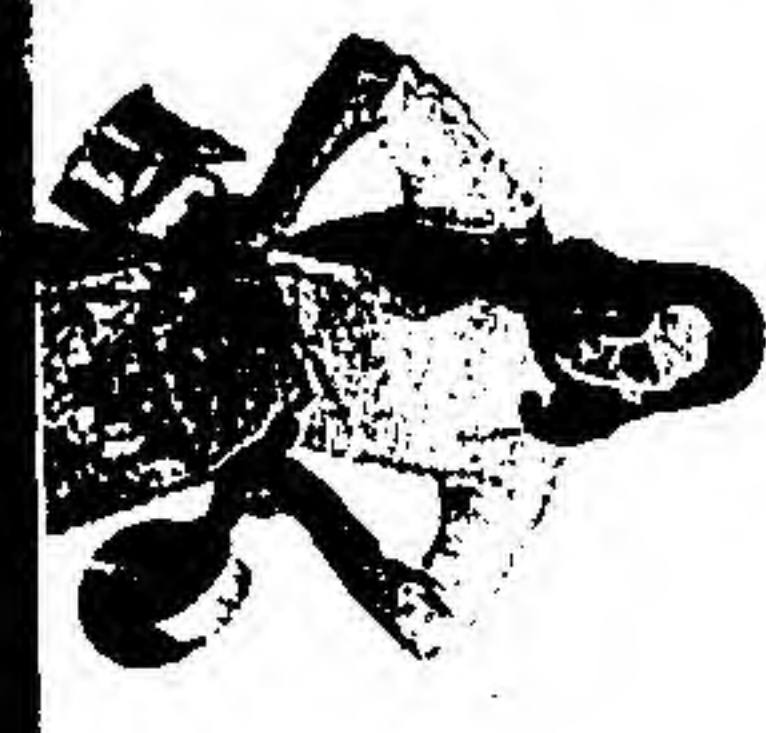
She's it they cute?



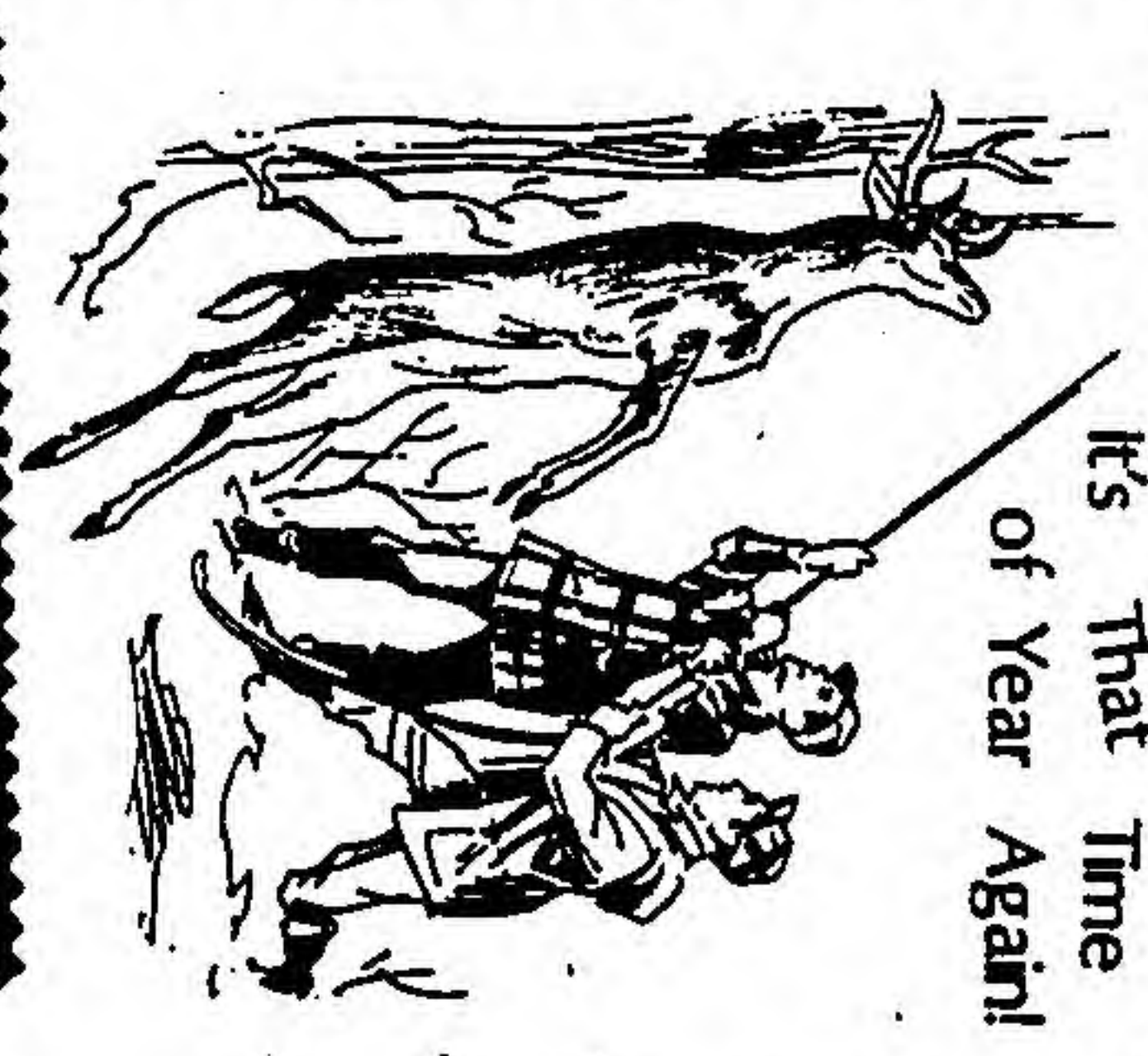
**THEY'RE
ALL
EXTINCT!!!
PESTICIDES
TO KILL RODENTS**
and humans, too.....

OH WELL...
That's Nice!
Around Town with
Roadie Winkle

ZOMBI



It's
Not
Funny!



It's That Time
of Year Again!

Butcher's Market
FASHIONABLY CORRECT
for Fashionable
Slaughter....



DON'T.....

**FLY THE COLORS
PROUDLY
ON
JUNE 14
FLAG DAY**
This space sponsored by the
Department of Cultural Affairs,
Government of Canada, and by
all the American investment
which in our humble opinion
as your elected representatives
makes Canada possible.

**COST OF
COLLEGE**
Apply for a
Student Loan
after all, hope springs eternal...
**GETTING
YOU
DOWN?**

What does it mean

BY MICHAEL WOLFSON
REPRINTED FROM ARGOS

MOTIVATION

Types of costs

Traditionally, education has been considered of sufficient merit and importance that it is compulsory to age sixteen, and the major part of the costs of primary, secondary, and post-secondary education, (which is voluntary) are paid for by the community out of general tax revenue. The remaining obvious costs to the student in university, say, are tuition, living expenses, and school supplies (books). An additional cost that might not be so obvious is the money the student could have been earning if he was working instead of going to school. This cost of "foregone earnings" could be important to a student who had to work to help support his family. Tuition, and either living expenses or foregone earnings, make up the private costs of post-secondary education.

The social costs of post-secondary educational institutions, universities, colleges of applied arts and technology (CAAT's) for example, can be divided into two categories: operating costs and capital costs. Operating costs cover teachers' salaries and the hydro bill, while capital costs arise in order to pay for new buildings and equipment. During the fiscal year 1969-70 (April 1, 1969 - March 31, 1970) total net expenditure by the Government of Ontario was approximately \$3.26 billion. Of this total, \$359 million, or 11% went to the Department of University Affairs and \$38 million of the \$359 million for DUA (1.1% of the provincial budget) was for student awards. About \$168 million was raised for the construction of physical plant and facilities (capital costs) form the issue of bonds (Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation).

About \$168 million was raised for the construction of physical plant and facilities (capital costs) form the issue of bonds (Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation).

In Ontario, we had during 1969-70 about 105,000 students in universities, 25,000 in CAAT's, and another 33,000 students in other programs including nursing and teaching. If university students pay an average of \$550 per year we have a total private contribution by students on the order of \$57 million. Of the \$38 million in student awards, \$31.5 million was for OSAP grants although OSAP grants also cover living expenses and students in other post-secondary programs. Certainly less than \$57 million of the universities' revenue came from the private resources of students. But provincial grants to universities and colleges were \$319 million, \$188 million bonds were sold, and municipalities collected no property taxes. (Ontario 1970 Budget, Hon. C. McNaughton).

Thus, it can be seen that a major fraction (70-85%), depending on methods on measurement) of the costs of post-secondary education is paid for by the whole community out of general tax revenue (and tax revenue foregone).

The Benefits of Education

What does society generally, and the student in particular get for incurring all these costs? In order to answer this question, it is necessary to examine the benefits of post-secondary education. Some have thought that an additional education helped people to be better citizens by, for example, improving the workability of our democratic institutions. Others have said that education provides technicians for the factories of the capitalists and indoctrinates people with a consumer mentality. These can be thought of as the social benefits (or non-benefits) of education. In addition, many students today regard a university degree as an essential prerequisite for a "good" job. Some former students say that their days in university were the best of their lives. These last two examples can be thought of as the private benefits resulting from education, as both an investment and consumption respectively.

If we believe that people should pay for what they get, the costs of post-secondary education should be divided according to the division of benefits. If half of the benefits of having universities are shared by the whole society, or it is desired to have more university graduates, general tax revenue should pay for half or more of the cost. (Assuming that general tax revenue itself comes from different sectors of the society in the same proportions that the general benefits of post-secondary education are distributed.)

Two problems - rising costs

One major problem facing education generally is the distribution of the burden of rising costs. As a result of increased enrolments, there is a greater demand for places in post-secondary educational institutions. This increased demand results both from overall population growth and an increasing proportion of high school graduates wanting to continue their education. But costs of building those additional places and of running the educational institutions have tended to rise faster than the general economic rate of growth. One reason for this difference in the rates of cost increase is that education has not followed the general trend toward automation.

and equality of accessibility

Another major problem, in universities in particular, is that students tend to come primarily from middle and upper income backgrounds. One cause of this situation is the financial barrier associated with going on for post-secondary education. There is also the (perhaps greater) problem of parental attitudes and motivation in the case of children from lower income backgrounds. (Aid and Access to Higher Education - Clark Cook, Fallis, Kent) but at the very least, post-secondary education should be available independent of the students' financial background.

Thus, there seems to be the need, on the one hand, for a dramatic commitment to the idea of equal access to post-secondary education; while at the same time there is a feeling on the part of the government of the need to reduce post-secondary education costs or at least to keep them from growing too rapidly. Raising tuition would transfer more of the burden from general tax revenue to the individual students, but would increase the barriers to lower or middle income students (assuming no aid of any sort). Making university free, on the other hand, would make it more accessible to those students from lower or middle income backgrounds, but in addition to increasing the government's burden, it would also benefit wealthier students who do not really need the assistance.

Where does the money come from now?

At this point, we should clarify the notion of the "government's burden", because it is society generally which provides the resources for the government's activities. There are really two parts to the question of the burden of the costs of post-secondary education: how large the costs should be, or equivalently, how much of society's (limited) resources should be devoted to a specific program; and how should the burden of the costs or the requisitioning of the required resources be distributed within the society? In the case of Ontario, we have

the following main sources of revenue for the government during fiscal 1969-70:

Category of Revenue	\$ Millions	% of Total
Individual Income Tax	782	23
Retail Sales Tax	639.9	19
Corporation Taxes	480	14
Gasoline Tax	358	11
L.C.B.O.	182	6
Medicare Premiums	157.5	5
Other	715.6	22
Totals	3292	100

Do we know who finally pays?

It is important to note that each of these categories of revenue comes in varying proportions from people of different income backgrounds. For example LCBO revenue may be made up of larger percentages of the incomes of households in the \$2,000 - \$3,000 annual income range than for households in the \$10,000 - \$11,000 range. This would be the case if both groups of households purchased liquor yielding equal profits each year to the LCBO. In fact, property taxes are a greater relative burden to lower income households. But universities have so far been exempt from property taxes. Thus, the burden to lower income households is even greater than it would be if universities paid property taxes, assuming the alternative source of revenue that would be used to cover universities' property taxes was proportionately less of a burden on lower income households than the property tax. It is a difficult research task to accurately determine the incidence of various forms of government revenue among different income groups.

The solution to our problems?

One possible solution to the problems of accessibility and high costs for post-secondary education is to raise the contribution (tuition) expected from students, while at the same time the government makes sure that anyone who cannot afford this contribution will receive sufficient funds to cover his needs, with the stipulation that some form of repayment is expected at a later time. These repayments may be based both on some measure of the benefits the student has received as a result of his post-secondary educational experience and on his ability to pay. In fact, one measure of both criteria is the graduate's income.

But it is important to note that income does not take into account some other benefits of education such as greater appreciation of cultural activities and the possibility of more interesting and exciting employment opportunities. These are examples of non-monetary benefits of education.

Some history - and a response

The original form of this proposal was an attempt to improve the "market mechanism" for investment in "human capital resources". If a graduate's earnings were that much higher than if he had not gone to school, life insurance companies should be interested in giving him the money to go to school in return for a fraction of his expected future earnings. (The Role of Government in Education, Milton Friedman). But while private insurance companies would be highly selective in their choices in order to insure a profit, probably only considering students in the professional faculties, the government could administer a similar program making it equally available to any potential student. In a sense, the government would be gambling on the probability that most students who did choose to participate in the program would be successful to the extent that they earned at least average incomes after graduation. (The risks to the government could, of course, be minimized by employing actuarial techniques and methods of projection in order to determine in advance those repayments that would satisfy its goals and repayments.

Politics and social choice

Thus any student who felt that the cost of going to school in terms of the fraction of his future earnings he would have to pay, was worth it, or just because he enjoyed learning, would be free to contract with the government for his post-secondary educational expenses. The extent to which the government ran the program at a loss could reflect the priority given to educational relative to other government activities, or some measure of the breakdown of the benefits of post-secondary education between private and social benefits. Also, to the extent that the student would then have more resources available to cover his educational expenses, tuition fees could be raised, thereby making students bear a greater portion of the total expenses relative to general tax revenue. It would be up to the political process, the way members of Parliament drafted and voted on the piece of legislation to determine what portion of costs would finally be borne privately or by general revenue and also to determine the sources of the revenue used to finance the fund. The various methods of financing, for example bond issues or income tax, have widely varying impacts on the economy in general.

How the EOB or CORSAP would work

A student would get money

When the student had been accepted to university, say, he would be faced with several costs, including tuition and living expenses. He would apply to a fund set up by the EOB or CORSAP for money to cover his costs. He could do this in two ways. One possibility is that the fund could just set a maximum on the amount of money it would give to a student for one year at a particular post-secondary educational institution, equal to, say, full tuition at the institution where he was enrolled, for example \$3,000 plus a living allowance equivalent to \$1,000 in 1970. A strong possibility would be that the fund would administer a means test and apply some formula to determine the amount of money the student could have.

He would sign a contract

When the student accepted this advance from the fund, he would contract to make repayments when he graduated. The amount of the repayments each year would be based on a tax surcharge on income. This surcharge might be anywhere from 1% to 10% of gross income. His repayments might start right after graduation, or there might be a "grace" period of several years during which no repayments would be expected. The contract would also include a rate of interest to be charged on the money advanced to the student by the fund. So far, the money received by the student appears to be just like a regular loan except that his repayments are not fixed, they vary according to how much money he makes after he graduates. But there is one more factor. The contract also includes a maximum for the number of years for which repayments are expected. This maximum could be anywhere from fifteen to thirty-five years.

After graduation - repayments

During the period of repayments the fund would keep track of the graduate's current unpaid balance. Thus, each year the fund would look at the balance from last year, add on interest charges at the contracted rate, and subtract the payment made that year. If at some time before the end of the maximum length of repayments, the "repayment period", this balance became zero, the person would be said to have "opted out". He will have paid back his loan with interest completely, even though he did so based on his income, and not on some predetermined minimum annual or quarterly payment. However, if at the end of the repayment period the graduate still "owes" the fund money, (his fund balance is not zero), he would be forgiven the remainder of his "debt" and not have to make any more repayments. This means that someone could possibly get money from the fund to go to school and then after graduating, could join a communal farm where he had no income and never pay back anything.

Married women problems

In fact, most women who might obtain money from the fund might get married, not work during some part of the repayment period, and therefore have a lower than average income. This instance is much more likely than students retiring to a communal farm, so that the contract with the fund might include some sort of clause requiring married graduates who do not work, but whose spouses do, to pay back at some minimum level. One possible way that this could be done would be to set some average level of income that would vary from year to year according to general inflation rates. Then if you were a married woman who did not work or whose income was less than this average level, your husband would have to pay in addition to his own taxes, an amount equal to your contracted tax surcharge (e.g. 7.5% x \$2,000 equals \$150 per year extra).

A list of parameters

We could summarize this proposal by listing the various components of the hypothetical contract that a student would have to sign in order to receive money from the fund. These components or parameters, are:

- R - the interest to be charged on the money the student receives
- T - the tax surcharge rate on income to determine the amount of repayments expected each year
- NMAX - the maximum length of the repayment period in years
- NGR - the number of grace years between graduation and the beginning of repayments
- AVEI - the average income level setting the minimum level of repayments for a married person whose income is less and whose spouse is working (in fact, this provision would usually apply to married women, but it might be that the women would work while the husband would stay at home....)

SOME POSSIBLE PROBLEM AREAS

Psychological

A significant difficulty with this proposal is psychological. It is often spoken about as a "loan program". But if the students had to pay full cost tuition of up to \$6,000 plus another \$1,500 living expenses each year for three years, they would end up "owing" \$22,000 when they graduated. If the student completed a masters degree, this figure could well be \$34,000 while a doctor, by the time he finished medical school might owe \$60,000 to \$100,000. These certainly sound like terrific debts to have before you have even started to work. The important point is that these are not debts in the conventional sense. The size of the repayments is not fixed in advance. Instead, it is some fraction of income over a number of years. Also, it is not necessary that the debt ever be completely repaid. If at the end of the repayment period, money is still "owed" the remaining debt is forgiven. In a sense, the government may have made a poor investment in money terms, since the graduate had a low income. But it still may have been a good expenditure for the government if the individual and society benefited from his education in ways that were not reflected in his income.

However, difficulty in understanding this notion of contingent debt could completely defeat the purpose of making a dramatic commitment to the idea of equal accessibility to post-secondary education. The prospective student from a lower income, or middle income background, for that matter might be scared of acquiring such a large "debt". An important consideration for the political feasibility of this proposal is some indication of attitudes toward going into debt among different income classes. In fact, people do take out \$30,000 mortgages on homes when they are twenty-five and buy \$3,000 cars on credit, and the repayments in these cases, are fixed. But note that cars and houses are fixed assets that can always be repossessed if the person cannot pay off his debt, while bankruptcy laws and the abolition of slavery prevent "repossessing" a person who cannot pay off a loan used to finance the creation of an intangible asset such as an education.

Federal vs. provincial implementation

A consideration for the implementation of an EOB type proposal is the level of government at which it is to be administered. In fact, it would work best if implemented federally. Then the existing income tax administration could be used to collect the fund repayments. However, the primary jurisdiction for educational policy is at the provincial level. One possible barrier to federal implementation could then be objections by particular provinces. If the proposal were implemented in Ontario alone, there would be the difficulty of students deciding to go to school in other provinces where the fees might be lower. Also, it might be administratively difficult to collect repayments from graduates who had moved to other provinces.

Skipping out

Even if the program were adopted federally, some graduates might leave the country altogether in order to avoid the repayments. They might also want to leave just for a few years to attend graduate school or to travel. Some special regulations would have to be formulated so as not to penalize those whose reasons for leaving are legitimate.

What if you don't work

Another problem involves the treatment of those classes of graduates who would be unlikely to participate in the labour force, primarily married women. In the case of single people who do not work, it is an advantage to the prospective entrant to the fund to know that if his income is zero, he or she need make no repayments. However, since the institution of marriage seems to involve the joint use or sharing of resources, like the husband's income, the fund might want to consider the husband and wife as each effectively earning one half of the total family income for the basis of repayments. Or one might

treat the husband's income as his own and set some minimum level of assumed income as the minimum basis of repayments for the wife.

If there is no minimum repayment level for married women, the fund would then implicitly offer an incentive for women to become married, while if the minimum repayment basis for married were too high, there might be a disincentive for marriage. (Various projections indicate that up to \$150 (1% equivalent) contribution for non-working married women per year is very important for the fund. Less than this is very expensive while double the amount does not contribute as much in the long run. Contingent Repayment Student Assistance Programs: A simulated Analysis - Cook, Stager.)

What do we mean by income?

Related to the problem of minimum income levels for married non-participants in the labour force is the question of what income is to form the basis of repayments in the first place. Gross income might be a better measure of the results of having had the additional education, but then families with many children would find the tax surcharge a greater burden than a married couple with no children. Income could be defined as taxable income, which does give allowances for dependents, but then the fund is biased the same way as the current income tax system and offers greater benefits to those families having more children.

Political repression?

There has been voiced the fear that the fund would allow the possibility of preventing particular students from obtaining money because of their political views. Political repression could be much easier with such a potentially centralized bureaucracy dispensing money to attend school. One obvious response to this fear is to provide for appeal and review of any application for money by a student who feels that he has been unjustly denied. The problem of selective repression could be much greater if there was a means test, since it would require that every student's application to the fund be individually evaluated according to a set of fairly complex criteria. In this case, it would be easier for an awards officer's biases to enter into the final decision.

Can we be progressive?

An important question is the extent to which the fund would redistribute income, if at all. The parameters, R, T, NMAX, and NGR could be set in such a way that those earning above the mean income for graduates would opt-out before the end of the repayment period. At the same time the fund would be running at a loss, this deficit being made up out of general tax revenue or bond issue.

Assuming that the general tax system were perfectly neutral and no bonds were issued, the fund would then be redistributing income toward those graduates with lower incomes, since they would never completely repay their original "loans". If, on the other hand, the parameters were set so that everyone opted-out, but the fund still ran a deficit that had to be paid for out of general tax revenue that was regressive, the fund would be regressive and favour those graduates with higher incomes. If interest were charged only during the repayment period, and not during attendance at a post-secondary educational institution, only those who opted-out before the end of the repayment period would benefit, namely those with the higher incomes. Having a higher tax surcharge rates T, and a lower interest rate R, would allow higher income graduates to pay back a smaller proportion of the total, than if the same amount of money was collected with R higher and T lower.

if it's voluntary, who wants it?

The proposal would be voluntary. If a student or his family had sufficient funds to cover his expenses for his post-secondary educational costs, he would not have to contract with the fund. The problem then arises that the only students who might take advantage of the fund coming from lower income backgrounds, might have a propensity toward lower than average graduate incomes. Then any redistribution carried out by the fund would have to consider the income backgrounds of likely participants. In the Cook Stager version of the proposal the interest rate R would be set by the fund so that it is just above the government borrowing rate, but lower than the bank lending rate. This way it might still be advantageous for someone, even if he could afford to pay his own expenses, to contract with the fund. Then the money the student would have spent to cover his expenses could be invested to earn a return at least as great as R, the amount he would have to pay for the use of the funds. Also, the student from the higher income background if he did obtain money from the fund, might be likely to have a higher graduate income and be more likely to opt-out and complete his repayments. This problem of who would be likely to participate in the fund is sometimes called the problem of adverse selection.

How will the fund fit into the economy?

An associated problem arises from the likelihood of long term fluctuations in the various interest rates in the economy, particularly the government borrowing rate and the bank loan rate. The question arises of how much R should change from year to year, either as a result of changes in other interest rates, or as attitudes toward post-secondary educational policy change. This same question holds for other parameters of the fund. However, AVEI, the minimum repayment base for married persons could be tied to some price index and thus be allowed to change through time without requiring continuing legislation. There is certainly some question of the inflationary impact of issuing bonds to pay for the fund deficit. A large issue of bonds might drive up interest rates making it more difficult to obtain home mortgages. The fund would be competing with other investments for a fairly constant amount of savings dollars. Increasing income taxes, on the other hand, would transfer some consumption expenditures to investment in education.

There is no reason that the fund has to be the sole mechanism for obtaining support for post-secondary education. In fact, it might be highly desirable to have an associated system of grants based on need and/or merit.

One potential advantage of the EOB proposal is that students would not have to be dependent on their parents for financial support. Students could become financially independent at eighteen or nineteen and still attend school.

What schools should be accredited?

In addition it has been argued that by giving the student money to cover even full cost tuition, the student's choice of post-secondary educational institution could exert market forces by requiring various educational institutions would have to compete in attracting students to their programs. However, in order for this competition to be meaningful, it would be necessary that there be a wide variety of different types of post-secondary educational institutions. In addition to universities, CAAT's and nursing schools, there could be more avant garde theatre, music and art schools, and the possibility of new educational organizations, being accepted so that their students could receive advances from the fund.

DO IT?

WORLDWIDE PROGRESS in the field against the spread of venereal disease has been slow. Although drugs are available to treat both syphilis and gonorrhea, ways to stamp out these two rampaging diseases have not yet been found. Compared to the seriousness of the problem, the volume of research on venereal disease is far too small.

Two recent research developments, in particular, offer a ray of hope in the battle against VD. In one development, a group of Polish scientists headed by Dr. Mieczyslaw Metzger has successfully tested in rabbits an experimental vaccine against syphilis. Working at the Hirszfeld Institute in Wroclaw (formerly Breslau), the group cautions that many more tests must be made on animals before the work can progress to trials to prevent the disease in man.

In the other VD research development, US government scientists have succeeded in infecting three male chimpanzees with gonorrhea. The achievement, accomplished by scientists from the US public health service's center for disease control (CDC) in Atlanta, Ga., has important ramifications in the fight against gonorrhea, which USPHS considers out of control in the US.

If venereal disease were called sexual pollution, more might be done about it, a Canadian physician recently remarked. Speaking at Wellesley hospital in Toronto, Dr. David Varadi, assistant professor of dermatology at the university of Toronto, said that venereal disease is Canada's "number one reportable communicable disease."

An increased level of venereal disease is not a problem peculiar to the US and Canada. The numbers of reported cases of the two most common venereal diseases, syphilis and gonorrhea, are rising at a rapid rate in many other countries throughout the world.

"Out of control"

In the US during fiscal year 1970, reported cases of infectious syphilis increased 8.1 percent over the number reported during 1969. And reported cases of gonorrhea in the US during fiscal 1970 jumped 16 percent from 1969.

Gonorrhea has been reported as "out of control" and having reached "epidemic proportions" in many parts of the world. During 1967-68, Norway showed a rise of about 25 percent and Sweden a rise of about 20 percent, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). In England and Wales, the increase was 7.4 percent. A 300 percent rise has occurred in New Zealand since 1965.

Gonorrhea is prevalent on a continuing basis in some areas of developing countries in Africa, according to WHO. In some urban areas of India, venereal disease frequency is second only to parasitic diseases.

Figures on incidence of syphilis and gonorrhea are disclosed in "Today's VD Control Problem," a report written and published earlier this year by the American social health association and cosponsored by the American public health association and the American venereal disease association. In some large US cities, the increase in reported cases of infectious syphilis has been greater than 40 percent from 1969 to 1970. The annual decline in reported infectious syphilis which began in 1965 has ended, the report states.

An increasing number of undiagnosed cases of syphilis escape detection during the primary and secondary stages of the disease. The estimated actual incidence of primary and secondary syphilis is nearly four times the number of reported cases, according to the 1968 national survey of venereal disease incidence conducted by the American social health association.

Thus, more than 500,000 Americans are unaware that they are suffering from syphilis, the US public health service estimates, and are in urgent need of medical attention.

Some of these undiscovered cases will progress to insanity, paralysis, blindness, heart disease, and other serious conditions. Institutional care of the syphilitic insane alone is already costing the US more than 40 million dollars per year.

With the increase in incidence of infectious syphilis in the US, the number of syphilitic stillbirths and infants born with the disease from infected mothers will undoubtedly increase in the future. Cases of congenital syphilis actually occurring must be much higher than the number reported. Only one in six reported cases is diagnosed in the first year of life, according to USPHS.

More than two million cases of gonorrhea were treated during fiscal 1970, the American social

health association report estimates. This makes gonorrhea by far the most common reportable (reported by physicians to state and local health administrations) communicable disease in the nation.

An unknown number of gonorrhea cases in females escape detection. Some 80 percent of females with gonorrhea do not have symptoms and remain in the population as an infectious reservoir, according to CDC.

The amount of research being done in the US on syphilis and gonorrhea is pitifully small compared with the extent of the problem, according to public health officials. Most of US research on venereal diseases is being done at the center for disease control in Atlanta, Ga.

Only a handful of other research groups are doing work in the venereal disease field, according to James B. Lucas, assistant chief of CDC's venereal disease branch and Arnold L. Schroeter, chief of the branch's clinical research section.

Venereal disease is a term used to describe a group of infectious diseases usually transmitted by sexual contact. Gonorrhea is the most common and accounts for 80 to 90 percent of all venereal infections. It is caused by the gonococcus bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, which usually produces a primary genital infection. The organism may then spread to the joints and membranes of the heart, brain, spinal cord, and eye.

Syphilis—two forms

Syphilis is caused by infection with a corkscrew-shaped spirochete. Transmission to another individual produces acquired syphilis. Transmission through the placenta to the unborn infant produces congenital syphilis.

In acquired syphilis, about three to four weeks after the spirochete has gained entrance into a new host, a primary lesion, the chancre, develops at the portal of entry, the skin or mucous membrane. The primary lesion persists one to five weeks (primary syphilis) and then usually heals spontaneously.

About six weeks later (two weeks to six months), a generalized or localized skin eruption may appear. In some cases this secondary stage of syphilis appears before the chancre has healed. In other cases the signs and symptoms of secondary syphilis may be so small and transient that they are never clinically apparent. As with primary syphilis, there is spontaneous healing of the secondary phase after two to six weeks. After the early lesions heal, a quiet or latent stage occurs. During the latent stage, there are no clinical signs or symptoms of the disease. This latency may last a lifetime. But it may last from a few years to 20 or more years and then be followed by appearances of lesions of late syphilis.

Up to 23 percent of people with untreated syphilis will die primarily of results of syphilitic disease, USPHS says. Syphilis of the heart and great blood vessels accounts for more than 80 percent of syphilitic deaths, with the majority of the remaining syphilitic deaths being due to damage to the central nervous system.

For treatment of syphilis, penicillin (given by injection) is the drug of choice in the patient who is not allergic to the antibiotic. If the patient is allergic to penicillin, other antibiotics can be used.

In treatment of early syphilis, tetracycline administered orally is about as effective as penicillin. Other drugs that have had some success in treating syphilis are erythromycin (taken orally) and cephaloridine (given by injection).

For treatment of gonorrhea, penicillin, despite partial gonococcal resistance, seems to be the drug of choice.

Besides penicillin, the gonococcus can resist the effect of the biosynthetic penicillins, ampicillin, cephaloridine, and other antibiotics. Some 70 percent of strains partially resistant to penicillin are so resistant to streptomycin that maximum allowable doses of streptomycin are not effective. The gonococcus has also developed resistance to tetracycline much more quickly than to penicillin.

Resistance not explained

The mechanisms for the development of resistant gonococcal isolates have not been explained. Greater portions of resistant strains usually occur in areas in which inadequate antibiotic dosages have been used. This may be particularly true in some venereal disease clinics and in the "hippie" population, because of inadequate self-treatment.

Even though the proportion of antibiotic-resistant isolates of gonorrhea is increasing, promising reports indicate that if adequate antibiotic dosages are given, the portion of existing resistant isolates can be greatly reduced. The US

public health service's current recommended dosage, 2.4 million units of aqueous procaine penicillin G for the male and 4.8 million units for the female, has generally proved effective when carefully applied.

Tetracycline (oral administration) has been widely used and provides an acceptable alternate in treatment for gonorrhea when penicillin allergy exists. Analogs of tetracycline are also effective.

The ideal therapeutic drug for a venereal disease is one that can be given in a single session with a minimum of side effects and that maintains a high cure rate. Spectinomycin has these desirable characteristics, a cooperative clinical evaluation has shown. A single injection of spectinomycin has been found highly effective in gonorrhea treatment, regardless of whether previous treatment with other antibiotics had failed.

Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., is marketing spectinomycin under the tradename Trobicin in Kuwait, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Nigeria, and Hong Kong. The company expects to market the drug in the US later this year, when it is approved by the Food and Drug Administration. Spectinomycin will be licensed only for the treatment of gonorrhea.

What causes resistances?

Why have strains of the gonorrhea bacterium that have developed resistance to a large number of drugs become so widespread? What is the mechanism causing this development of resistance? Research aimed at answering these questions is being spearheaded by Dr. P. Frederick Sparling of the university of North Carolina school of medicine in Chapel Hill.

Experiments by Sparling and Dr. Michael M. Maness have shown that a multiple-antibiotic-resistant strain can rarely lose all of its drug resistance, and that it regains the properties of multiple resistance when single-drug-resistant mutants are selected. This explains the cross resistance to various antibiotics observed so frequently in clinical specimens. The biochemical basis of multiple resistance has not been determined, but it is most reasonably thought to be a change in cell permeability, Dr. Sparling says.

The clinical consequences of multiple resistance determined by a single gene cannot be stated, but it is likely that use of combinations of drugs such as penicillin and tetracycline will not help to prevent later emergence of drug-resistant strains, Dr. Sparling says. Most pressing now, he believes, are studies to document the epidemiology of clinical drug resistance, and to prove the supposition regarding altered cell permeability.

Cure vaccine needed

To check the spread of syphilis and gonorrhea, a vaccine (ideally, given in only one administration) for each disease is needed. Although research aimed at developing vaccines for both syphilis and gonorrhea is going on, the goals have not yet been achieved.

The Polish group headed by Dr. Metzger has successfully tested in rabbits an experimental vaccine against syphilis. Because their vaccine is made from rabbit tissue, the Polish workers now must concentrate on purifying it before the vaccine can be safely tested on humans.

Some progress in the attempt to develop a vaccine for syphilis has also been made by Dr. James N. Miller of the university of California, Los Angeles, school of medicine.

Dr. John Knox at Baylor medical school in Houston, Tex., has tried to develop a vaccine against syphilis by injecting harmless treponemes (commonly found, for example, in the mouths of humans). These treponemes do not cause syphilis or any other disease. Dr. Knox's theory is that the related treponemes could offer some protection against their bacteriological cousin the treponeme that causes syphilis.

One of the problems that confronts all venereal disease research workers is the risk that the vaccine can produce positive blood tests for syphilis in immunized patients who have never had the disease, points out Dr. Leslie C. Norins, a specialist at CDC on the immunology of venereal disease. These false positive results could destroy the reliability of the test to diagnose syphilis and could hinder public health workers' attempts to track down cases of the disease, he says.

To develop an effective vaccine for gonorrhea, it's important to acquire knowledge concerning the

biology of the infecting bacterium, *N. gonorrhoeae*. At present relatively little is known about the biology and growth of the organism compared to other disease-causing bacteria, according to Dr. Stephen Krause, who is doing basic research on the bacterium at Rockefeller university in New York City and at CDC in Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Krause is studying the biology and growth of the gonorrhea organism. He is also studying the subcellular structure of the bacterium using electron microscopy. From his research, he hopes to determine the "antigenic mosaic" or the pattern of structural elements making up the organism.

Dr. Douglas Kellogg and Dr. John Brooks of CDC are making some biochemical studies of the gonorrhea organism. They are using gas chromatography to study the metabolites of the gonococcus.

Avaccine made from gonococcus organisms, developed at the Canadian Communicable Disease Centre (CCDC) in Ottawa, Ont., is being clinically tested on rabbits and humans by Dr. Louis Greenberg, chief of the biological control laboratories of CCDC. "It's well known that an individual can get infected with gonorrhea several times," Dr. Greenberg says. "But there are many who get gonorrhea and after being cured by drug treatment do not get the disease again after exposure. This is evidence that getting the disease once can develop antibodies to the organism in man."

Dr. Greenberg is conducting tests in which the stability of the CCDC vaccine and a booster dose is being studied in humans. "It's difficult to find a geographical area where we can test the vaccine. An ideal area for testing would be one which is isolated and which has a high level of gonorrhea. It would be easy to detect vaccine failures — for example, the development of the disease in a vaccinated person. It would not be so easy to determine the successes, since there may be many reasons why a person does not acquire the disease," Dr. Greenberg points out.

Chimpanzees. CDC scientists in Atlanta have succeeded in infecting three male chimpanzees with gonorrhea. The importance of the achievement lies in the ability to make animal studies. Chimps given gonorrhea can be closely studied to develop better tests for the disease, to evaluate various antibiotics, and to develop protective measures against the disease, including a possible vaccine, the CDC workers say.

In diagnosis and treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea, the physician relies on a number of laboratory diagnostic tests that have been undergoing constant refinement over the years. To detect syphilis, serological tests (performed on the patient's blood) are used to check for antibodies formed by the body to resist the antigens produced by *T. pallidum*. *N. gonorrhoeae*, by contrast, is usually identified by direct smears and cultures.

Increased financial support

With the alarming increase in reported cases of infectious syphilis in the US, public health officials warn that gonorrhea is now pandemic in the US and is threatening the health and welfare of the next generation. In the venereal disease report published this year by the American social health association, a joint statement by that association, the American public health association and the American venereal disease association gives some 19 recommendations considered as "deserving the highest priority for action by government, the medical profession, and the voluntary social forces on national and community levels."

Prominent in the statement's list of recommendations is formation of a national commission on venereal disease, consisting of "representatives of government and the professional associations of medicine and of certain pharmaceutical industries to define the problem and formulate a national program for emergency action to combat this serious health hazard."

The joint statement recommends that 239 million dollars be made available from federal funds for venereal disease control in fiscal 1972. Included in this is the recommendation for allocation of 5.5 million dollars for maintaining the activities of the venereal disease branch of CDC, 1 million dollars to the venereal disease branch for special gonorrhea control program development, 1.25 million dollars for project grants for extramural venereal disease research in the country's medical research institutions, and 15 million dollars for grants to be made to states and major cities to implement a nationwide gonorrhea control effort and to provide adequate continued support of syphilis eradication.

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The sexual pollution of VD

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From our files

"Illegal" recess over

Senate-board conflict unsolved

Students went back to school on Tuesday with little more than a whimper. The school recess declared by Senate on Sept. 28 ended, although the conflict between the Senate and the Board of Governors remains unsolved.

The legality of the recess questioned by the university president Roland Cloutier, and the B.O.G. resulted in the threat of court injunction against the Senate's action. Procedures for the injunction never materialized.

During the recess the majority of students simply went home to wait out the embargo on classes. Rifts between different faculty departments were created by the question of legality with several science departments continuing to teach "illegal" courses despite the Senate's ruling.

On Tuesday (Oct. 6) 150 students journeyed to Toronto to demonstrate for department of university affairs' intervention in the dispute between the governing bodies.

In Toronto, William Davis, provincial minister of education, has held talks with two delegations from the university (senate and student representatives) and is expected to discuss the affair with board members on Wednesday (Oct. 15).

It is expected that Davis will make a statement sometime during the week about Laurentian, stating that differences between groups on campus are not as deep as some members of the public might have been led to believe and will refer the entire matter to a committee composed of interested parties for further investigation.

The basic dispute is a feeling that the board's powers at the university must be limited. A proposal accepted by some groups of the university is the establishment of a unicameral governing system to ensure a joint management of all aspects of the university.

In the past the board, which holds closed meetings and has no voting members from the student body or the senate although they allow members from these two groups to sit as non-voting participants has been reluctant to share university control with the senate.

The hiatus between the board and the senate has been building for over a year. It crested under the presidency of Stanley Mullins who symbolized to many at the university, board domination of the university administration and numerous policy committees. Since that time a number of joint board-senate committees have been created.

Two issues instigated the present crisis. The senate claimed the board had usurped certain powers of the university president and published confidential information during salary negotiations. These are merely surface details covering a much deeper malaise at the university.

While the rift at the university, for all intents and purposes appears to have petered out, friction between the board and the senate remains at a high point. In describing the shrinking popularity of the recess one student

commented, "There are two arguments about the situation. One says the university government stinks and we shut down until it's reformed and the other says this is an educational institution and it must be kept open to teach. People, unfortunately, have been conditioned to accept the former."

A senate motion to call off the recess said that the provincial

government had "expressed a willingness to assist in a resolution of the university's problems."

However, faith in the senate has been dwindling recently. Many accuse the senate of barking down from their motion of Sept. 20 which censured the executive committee of the B.O.G. and asked for its removal.



Strange Hieroglyphics appeared on the Library Tower wall during the Thanksgiving weekend. Three expert translators from the Royal Ontario Museum were unable to decipher the message. shadow

Robert Brown

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"Ecologist" bilks federal OFY program of \$8,600

FREDERICTON (CUP) - A lucrative Opportunities for Youth project in New Brunswick netted a University of New Brunswick student \$8,600 for only six weeks work according to a report prepared for the federal government by the coordinating agency for local OFY projects.

The report of COPE (Community Opportunities Providing Employment) claims that Jonathan Marler, a second year law student at UNB, received \$35,000 from OFY last spring

to carry out "an ecological forest survey" in New Brunswick.

But instead of probing the woodland ecology, the report alleges Marler rented a tree harvester and chain saws and sold timber and pulpwood to local industrialists at cut rates before complaints from his employees cost him his job at the end of a six-week period.

According to the COPE report, Marler hired around 30 students, paid them \$1.25 hourly, but did not inform them they were working on an OFY project.

"Only when the students heard that their job was a youth opportunities project did they become suspicious," the report said.

"They complained to Marler who retaliated by firing the entire lot and then they complained to Ottawa."

"The Federal government," the report continued, "dispatched Sheila Zimmerman, who

had approved the project in the beginning. Naturally, she was defensive and the whole meeting was entirely unpleasant."

But in the end, the report said, Marler was asked by Zimmerman, to vacate his post. He did so reluctantly. It said, but not before he had pocketed \$8,600 for himself.

Money problems

Alberta Union may fold

CALGARY (CUP) - Beset by internal conflicts, the Alberta Association of Students faces possible dissolution in the manner of the late Canadian Union of Students, when delegates from across the province met this Thanksgiving weekend to discuss its future.

Formed in 1967 to pursue matters of concern to the students of Alberta's post-secondary institutions, and to provide for communication among them, the association has not given the individual students unions their money's worth.

Last March the University of Calgary students union external vice-president said the association wasn't doing its job of lobbying with government and that its research program had floundered. He also charged that U of C delegates were ignored by the Association's executive.

But the results of the subsequent referendum were solidly in favor of the AAS.

The present external vice-president Gary Langshaw said in mid-September that he was very unhappy with the current set-up of the association and particularly with the performance of AAS president Tim Christian.

However, at a meeting with

The report also charged that during his tenure as project manager, Marler issued regular pay cheques to his brother who was not employed on the project, as well as two per week to his girl friend who was.

Fredericton RCMP say they are investigating the affair but details have been released.

the AAS executive, later in the month, he apologized for his criticisms.

Rumblings have also been heard from the University of Alberta and Red Deer Junior College.

U of A external vice-president Ian Macdonald doesn't think that his union has been getting a satisfactory deal and would like to see a restructuring of the association.

At Red Deer, the student union is in a financial crisis and withdrawal from the AAS appears to be one method of alleviating their economic problems.

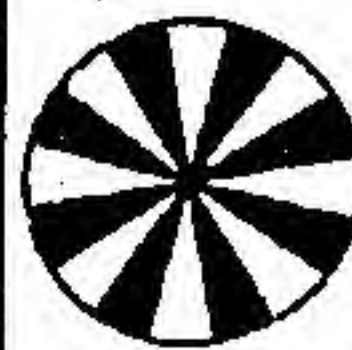
The situation resembles the last year of CUS which went under when the large money-bag universities withdrew to save money, because of an alleged lack of communication from the executive to the members, and the belief that single universities could do their own lobbying more effectively.

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Gryphons easily dump Vees

By
Bob Steklasa

The Voyageur football team got off to a great start on Saturday, but that only lasted for a quarter. For a while, though, it looked like the Vees were going to run all over the Guelph squad.

In the early moments of the game, the Vees found themselves inside their own 20 yard line, with Guelph having the ball. The defence played tough and forced the opposition to attempt a field goal, which was blocked.

Moments later, Laurentian's Peter Kotyk ran for a 50 yard TD, on a pitch out from quarterback Gary McLeod. Bob Wilson threw a key block on the

line of scrimmage to give Kotyk the running room.

A short onside kickoff by the Vees, was recovered by Frank Capi, and again Laurentian was in possession of the ball in the Guelph zone. A 20 yard pass play to Bernie Laberge gave the Vees a 13-0 lead. The convert attempt was no good.

From this point in the game, the Vees were victims of flukes, costly penalties and turnovers.

By fluke I would mean the two occasions on which Guelph ran punts back for touchdowns. On both occasions three Vees' players were right on top of the man receiving the ball and

somehow he got away to run for the major score. Even watching it and seeing it happen, seemed to give one the impression that it just couldn't happen. But it did.

A Laurentian fumble on their own one yard line also resulted in a Guelph TD, although it took the opposition three plays to finally cross the line.

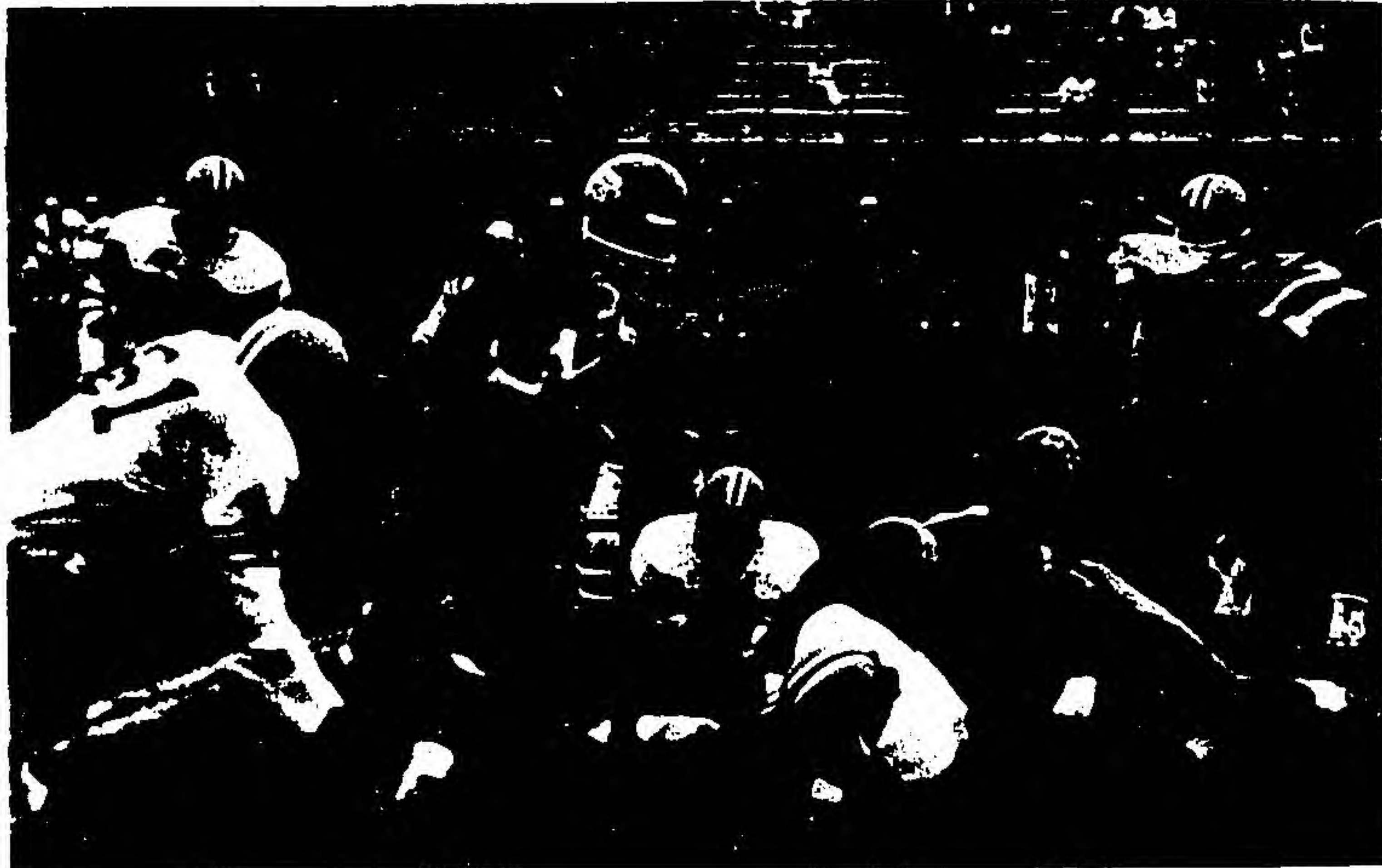
A Guelph interception also managed to find pay dirt, although it took a few plays to see it converted to a touchdown.

In the second half, Peter Kotyk got another touchdown on a long run. Avoiding Guelph players in heavy traffic, Kot-

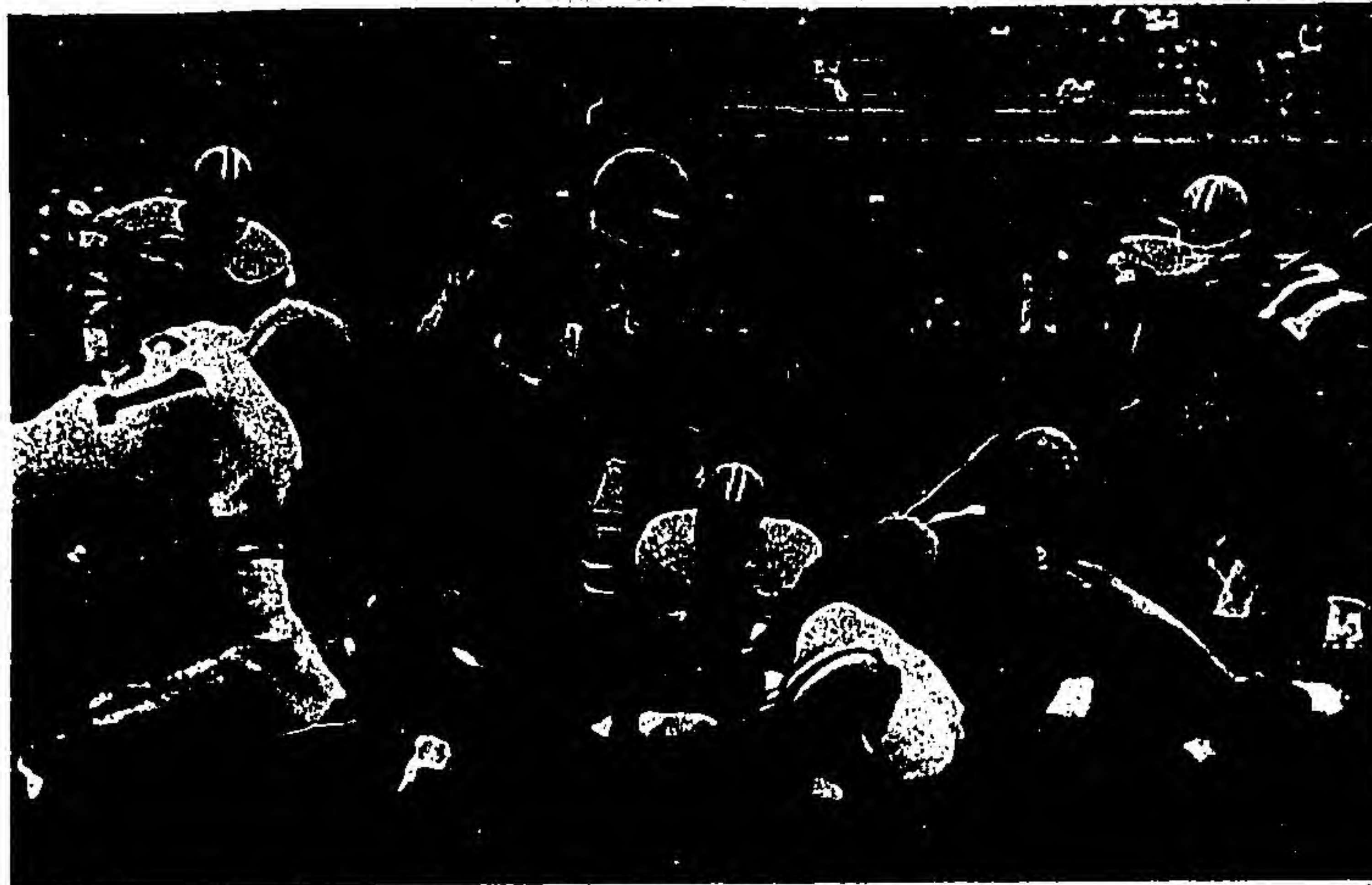
yk searched for openings, found them and let his fast pair of legs do the rest. Another nice touchdown to watch. Kotyk carried for over one hundred yards in the game.

The last points of the game were scored by Laurentian. They came on a field goal by Doug Radwick from 25 yards out. Final score was 40-23 for Guelph.

The three events that spelled loss for the Vees were the two punt returns that went for TD's and the fumble the Vees made on their one yard line. In all three cases it seemed that Laurentian could have avoided these catastrophes. But let's face it, Guelph was looking for their first win and they got it.



Identical play gave Guelph another big gain to satisfy those who missed first play.



Gryphon's #35, Don Westlake, scampers past Jim Nordin 61, Bob Moeller 30 and Marty Larkin 64 on ground. Wally Ukrainek 71 battles with Guelph's Jones.

Women's tennis third

The University of Toronto took top honours in the Ontario's Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Association Tennis Tournament held at Laurentian University, Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2. Toronto won 3 of the four events with Barbara Brankovsky, ranked sixth in Canada, going undefeated in first singles, Charlotte de Heinrich and Mary Marg Fox taking second doubles. Therese Gulgley from the University of Western On-

tario won the second singles event.

Laurentian's third place finish was sparked by its two doubles teams. The first doubles team of Nancy George and Joanne McKinnon just missed a first place finish when they were defeated by the University of Toronto 4-5, 7-6, 2-6. They finished in second spot defeating Carleton 6-0, 6-1, Waterloo 6-2, 6-0 and Western 4-6, 6-0, 7-5. The second doubles team of Pat Smith and Lyn Grasley finished third defeating Carleton 7-5, 6-3, and Wa-

terloo 3-6, 6-4, 6-3. They lost to Toronto 5-7, 0-6 and Western 1-6, 0-6.

Laurentian's two singles players Michelle Gervais and Alexis Speck came up against very tough competition in the way of nationally, provincially ranked players. Although they did not win any matches, both girls played well against their more experienced opposition.

Laurentian's first and second doubles teams will go to Ottawa to compete in the OWIAA Tennis Championship, October 15 and 16.

Sneaky Simone moved

Many visitors to the SGA office have commented that since Simone has gone, things are a lot different. The truth of the matter is that Simone has only been stuffed in the back of the office and the SGA's new secretary has been placed at the front to get rid of all the cranks, perverts and leechers that meander that way.

While Marilyn may not handle this type of person too well, she is extremely well suited to the average type of student as before working for the SGA she worked at the Lord's Aid Society.

Laronde is a welcome addition to the SGA and helps relieve Simone so she can do whatever it is she does in her back corner. Rumor has it that she has her own printing press and puts out exact duplicates of SGA cheques. Many people believe that this is how the president, vice president and treasurer could all afford to be married these past months.

Food hours

Any students that are used to partaking food at the traditional hours of the day may have to change. Our cafeterias have set hours at which they will serve food. The Lower Cafeteria, Great Hall, and Science II cafeteria are open Monday to Friday from 7:30 am. to 2:15 pm. and from 2:45 pm. and from 2:45 pm. to 6:00 pm.

On Saturdays they are open from 12:00 noon to 1:00 pm. and from 5:00 pm. to 6:00 pm. On Sundays they are open from 11:30 am. to 1:00 pm. and from 5:00 pm. to 6:00 pm. We hope that this helps regulate your eating hours.

Book hours

Besides the regular hours that the book store is open through the week, it is now open special nights for the month of October for those of you that need to buy books by the light of the moon.

The book store will be open an additional three hours, that is from 6:00 pm. to 9:00 pm. on Tuesday 12, Wednesday 20, Thursday 21, Monday 25 and Tuesday 26. These late hours should accommodate your needs.

Library hours

If you have noticed a great many books spread over various floors of the Parker Building, you will be pleased to note that this is a library. This library has hours posted on its doors, however, they will be reprinted here for those of you who have not noticed the cleverly concealed signs. From Monday to Friday floors 1, 5, and 6 are open from 8:00 am. to 10:00 pm. Floors 3 and 7 are open from 9:00 am. to 10:00 pm. Then, on Saturday all floors are open from 9:00 am. to 5:00 pm. With Sunday being a day of rest, even for students, the library is closed.

Golfers participate in two tournaments

Laurentian participated in the Waterloo Invitational on October 1. They finished fifth in the nine team event. Final standings were: 1) Waterloo, 2) Queens, 3) Toronto, 4) McMaster, 5) Laurentian, 6) Windsor, 7) Guelph, 8) Brock, 9) Trent.

Individual placings for Laurentian were Paul Kates third, Don Bosley fourteenth, Bob

Hreljac twenty-sixth, Russ Morland thirtieth and Bill Morland, Jr. forty-fourth.

On Sunday the third, the Laurentian team participated in the Strathcona Best Ball Tournament. Paul Kates and Russ Morland had a best ball score of 62 for sixth place. Don Bosley and H. Wright had a best ball score of 68 as did

the team of Bob Hreljac and Billy Morland.

Paul Kates won Individual low gross with a 65 as well as winning the driving contest. Other individual scores were Don Bosley 69, Bob Hreljac 72, Russ Morland 74, Billy Morland 77. A total of 91 teams competed in this tournament.

Women's track takes first place at Waterloo

Last week the girls from the Laurentian track and field team had their first meet of the season at the Waterloo Invitational Track and Field meet. In this meet they competed against three of the seven teams they will meet in the OWIAA championships. Three of the strongest team members led

Laurentian to a one point victory over their strongest opponent Waterloo. Final point total was Laurentian 45, Waterloo 44, Windsor 20, and Queen's 13.

Barb Dennis a third year Physical Education student gave what coach Wendy Jerome described as a phenom-

al performance. Barb came first in the 100 Meter Dash, second in the 200, and second in the 100 Meter Hurdle. She also anchored the relay team to a second place finish. The relay team was in the last position when Barb received the baton but with her talent our team was able to pass the two teams in the positions ahead to win the event.

The shot putters on the team also gave an outstanding performance. They controlled the event coming first (Laura Matson), second (Linda Vincent) and fifth.

This is the first time that the women's track and field team at Laurentian has had enough members to challenge the O.W. championships. The team is depending for a large number of their points on students competing for the first time: Joyce Wolfe, sprinter, Joanne McKinty who runs distances (she won the Laurentian University second annual road races), and Laura Matson an outstanding person in the throwing events. Returning to the team from last year are Barb Dennis, Linda Vincent and Collen Gilligan.

Barb Dennis will be at Guelph on October 12 to compete in the Triathlon where she must compete in three events (long jump, 100 Meter Dash, and shot put). An international point system will be used in scoring.

Folgo Dellavedova and Frank Darrell from the Laurentian's Men's track and field team took part at the Waterloo Invitational Track and Field Meet. Folgo placed second in the javelin event and Frank Darrell came fifth in the 5000 Meter Run.

Interested in joining?

Men's Intercollegiate curling gets under way on Tuesday, October 19. A meeting will be held at the Sudbury Curling Club, off Howey and Wessex Streets, at 6 in the evening. Interested persons are asked to bring their brooms and equipment, since there will be a practice immediately after the meeting. For further information contact Art Quinney at extension 344 or see him personally at the gym.

There are openings for ski instructors for the Laurentian Hill, here at the university. Applicants should apply in writing to Art Quinney and state their experience, qualifications and time available. You should also mention if you're free on weekends. Selected individuals will be paid.

For those of you interested in Karate, a club is starting at the university. If you wish to participate in this fine art, there is to be a meeting on Tuesday, October 12, at 6 pm. The instructor will be Toshiyasu Abe, who has his second degree Dan Black Belt in Karate.

If Karate seems too brutal for you, how about joining the Recreational Badminton Club? They will meet every Sunday evening from 7 pm. to 9 pm. This will commence on October 17, and is open to students, faculty and members of the university staff.

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